The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,318—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 28, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., LD.

BOOKS. STATIONERY.
MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS,
DESPATCH BOXES, GAMES, ALBUMS, ETC.
Opposite the University Tower, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. "THAMES," leaving 29th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the launch to convey passengers to the English ail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCK-RD, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

assengers ARRIVING from Europe in the Company's mers will be landed at the MAZAGON PIER.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th May
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passenger on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	3,500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full parti- orwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand- Travellers may also be had free.

DLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
LAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

CIVOR LINE S. S. "EUROPA," RIVED from GLASGOW and LIVER- rachee, with a general cargo, and is CHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

nsignees are requested to present their BILLS of ING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE VERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceed- wts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and ngside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at option at their risk and expense.

pany's Surveyor will attend every morning to mages, and all Claims in this respect must be fore the Goods are removed from the landing removal from the landing sheds, the Steam- RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever, ust be presented before the sailing of the wise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
May, 1888.

NOTES
ON
LAND REVENUE.
INCIPLE AND SOUND
OLICY,
R MAL.
age half anna.

ing the new CODE
W. WEDDERBURN
Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,536 tons, at (11 a.m. on 27th May after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

			Rs.	a.
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs.	15	0
Do.	Second Class	,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,,	3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th May, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIAL Cleanliness in the process of Manufacture.

Perfect Purity of all Ingredients used.

Fully charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.

The Waters manufactured by T. & Co., are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
		Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N.B.—Orders for 2 Dozen and upwards delivered Free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION.

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-8 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1	per box of 100	Rs.	3-8
,, ,, No. 2	,, ,,	,,	3-4
,, ,, No. 3	,, ,,	,,	3-0

TRICHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.

A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.

KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.

KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0.	7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3. per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing one

LINOLEUM.

A PERFECT COVERING for FLOORS, most suitable for Tropical Climates. It is cleanly, durable, cool, does not harbour dust or insects, and is most effective in appearance.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1, Plain Red Granite Stone, very stout, suitable for Offices, per square yard	4	4
No. 2, Handsome, subdued true Arabic pattern, per square yard	4	4
No. 3, Parquet Pattern, neat and cool looking, per square yard	4	4
No. 4, China Matting Pattern, coloured design, per square yard	3	8
No. 5, Tesselated Pattern, subdued tints, per square yard	3	8
No. 6, Tesselated Pattern, warm tints, per square yard	3	8
No. 7, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard	3	0
No. 8, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard, extra stont	3	8

All the above are 6 feet wide, and not less than four square yards. Can be cut. For large surfaces special quotations.

	Rs.	a.
No. 9, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with classic border, 4ft. 4in. wide, suitable for passages, &c., per linear yard	4	4
No. 10, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with fancy flower border, 4ft. 4in. wide, per linear yard	4	4

N.B.—SAMPLES OF ABOVE FURNISHED.

	Rs.	a.
No. 11, Border 6in. wide, Classic Pattern, suitable for plain Patterns No. 7 and 8, per linear foot	0	12
No. 12, Border 9in. wide, Arabic Pattern to match No. 2, and suitable for plain Patterns 7 and 8, per linear foot	1	0

MATS, Assorted Patterns, 36in. by 24in. each Rs. 4 ; 54in. by 36in., each Rs. 7-8.

Cement for fixing ....Rs. 1-6 per tin.
Reviver .... ,, 1-6 ,,
Knives for Cutting .... ,, 1-6 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,,	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	,,	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,,	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	,,	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,,	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,,	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	,,	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection [illegible] by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.
Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co. LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS., W. F. STANLEY, T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER,
BOMBAY.

THE "CROWN." SILVER KEYLESS WATCH

FOR GENTLEMEN.

THIS WATCH has been specially designed by us to meet the wishes of Customers desiring a good reliable Time-keeper, not easily thrown out of order, moderate in price, and yet ENTIRELY OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. THE "CROWN" WATCH fulfils all these requirements, and are recommended as good, sound English work, well able to withstand the exigencies of Indian Wear.

PRICES.—		
Silver Open Face.	... .	Rs. 112 cash.
Silver Hunting Case	... ...	Rs. 122 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case	.. ..	Rs. 135 cash.

THE "OFFICE" WATCH.

A good Sterling Silver Keyless Watch, thoroughly Serviceable for every-day wear. Fully guaranteed.

PRICES.—		
Silver Open Face.	... .	Rs. 28 cash.
Silver Hunting Case	... ...	Rs. 36 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case	.. ..	Rs. 38 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY
FROM COLONEL HAWES,
AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.
In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.	
COMBINATION TEA	1-6	per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2	,,
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0	,,
BREAKFAST ,,	0-12	,,
HOUSEHOLD ,,	0-10	,,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY—
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis ; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE & CO.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Sleeves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR......MR. H. STANLEY.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!

HARRY STANLEY'S

SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

Patronized by H. E. the EARL OF DUFFERIN, H. E. the COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN, and SUITE, HIS HONOR SIR STEWART BAYLEY, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL and LADY BAYLEY, ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS and officers of H. M.'s Bacchante and other distinguished personages.

In consequence of those who could not gain admittance on SATURDAY, the PANTOMIME will again be repeated TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,

PANTOMIME, SLEEPING BEAUTY.

BY A. L. MASSA, ESQ.

New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Messrs. Chilardi and E. J. Ramsay.

During the Comic Scenes,

S. GODFREY, ESQ.,

Has kindly consented to give some sketches of Bengali manners and customs.

This Pantomime ran for 51 NIGHTS IN CALCUTTA.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only. Box Office open at Soundy & Co. where Plan can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN IRON ARTICLES of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders which must be sealed will be received at 12 noon, on SATURDAY, 2nd June, accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain R.E.
Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Engineer's. Office, Colaba, 26th May 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

THE WONDERFUL QUALITY

of the NEW SEASON'S CROP—

there has been nothing like it since

1872—is indicated by present stocks.

First supplies just opened out.

Trial respectfully solicited.

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THOMPSON'S PRIME.

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5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HARLEY'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES

for the cure of disease and the alleviation of suffering.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

Price, 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 in India.

FOR BRAIN AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—A most important preparation, that permanently restores those weakened by excesses, imparts youthful vigour, restores vitality, strengthens and invigorates the BRAIN and NERVES. A positive cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY; prompt, safe, and sure.

HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Price, 12s 6d., or Rs. 7-8 in India.

A more powerful preparation than the Peerless Pearls. DAMIANA has been used by the MEXICANS for a long time. The compound is not only a powerful, non-irritating excitant TONIC, but is also a powerful muscular and nerve tonic, giving unusual POWER of ENDURANCE in both MENTAL and PHYSICAL LABOUR, and is remarkable in its sustaining powers.

HARLEY'S VEGETABLE BOWEL PILLS.

Price, 1s. and 2s., or As. 12 and Re. 1-8 in India.

These Pills are composed of medicines which are useful in all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, and BOWELS. In DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, LOSS of APPETITE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, inactive tendency of the BOWELS, &c., they are invaluable.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

For disease of the BLOOD, SKIN, and SCALP with LOSS of HAIR from infancy to old age, affections of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, ABSCESSES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, DISFIGURING HUMOURS, DISCHARGING WOUNDS, DYSPEPSIA, ECZEMA, ERYSIPELAS, EMACIATION, FACE GRUBS, FLESH WORMS, GENERAL DEBILITY, HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS, ITCHING, SCALY PIMPLY INHERITED SCROFULOUS and OTHER SORES, JAUNDICE RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SLOUCHING TETTERS, ULCERS.

HARLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE DROPS.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India

A Medicine prescribed with great success by HARLEY, and one of the most powerful remedies ever produced for FEVER and AGUE and disease arising from BILIARY DERANGEMENT caused by MALARIA, such as CHILL FEVER, DUMBAGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVER, &c. Subjects liable to frequent sickness can prevent the recurrence of an attack by taking an occasional dose.

Sole and exclusive Agents for the Harley Cures,

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COUNTRY TILES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Secretariat Buildings, in the Fort, a few lots of dismantled country tiles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 28th, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Mr. Pomajee Tejajee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramtoola, Jaitha and Co.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Hirasackli, Locket, Kangri Bangles, Chir, chundunchoori, toda doro, Kada, Foolvali hathpan, rings, necklaces, also diamond ring, ear rings and suri.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedbhoy Abdoolaly. Gold Falkasackli, coin, watch guards, and 57½ Boxes silk.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties
5 cases prints.
5 ,, white leno checks.
3 ,, white book muslins.
200 dozen coloured bordered handkerchieves.
3 casks writing and copying ink.
15 bales grey shirtings, 9 lbs.
2 cases white shirtings.
1 ,, ,, doria scarfs.
1 ,, brown cotton socks and stockings.
1 ,, white water proof suits.
25 ,, Pilsener beer.
2 ,, green and yellow wine netting.
8 ,, each 3 doz. 2 lbs. tins sheep tongue.
6 rolls Brussels carpet.
25 doz. Batavia chutney.
3 sets superior plated mounted single harness.
1 ,, ,, brass.
3 handsome strong brass fourpost bedsteads 6½ by 5.
5 boxes brandy.

By order of the Shipping Master.

A quantity of effects belonging to several deceased seamen.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein.

25¼ cwts genuine white zinc paint.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulliman ex s. s. Bengal S, 128, 1 case 150 doz. fancy elastic belts.

On account of the underwriters ex s.s. Huzara—

A T & S 4730-1 case chisels, plane and cut irons and saw-blades, seawater damaged.

Ex s.s. Clan Mackay—

H K S 1—6 doz. boys' stripe shirts.

On account and at the risk of Hasan Bawa Mya and Co—

H B—M & C—3797—1 case 50 doz. glass boxes with flowers and mirrors.

By order of Pragjee Dyal, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Nainsookh Vassudev.—

D. D. 2,951-62—6 cases each 60 P. red, Black and yellow gagrapats, 47-48 yards, 33 inches.

By order and on account and at the risk of Mr. Lister Stevedor.

1. Large blackwood table with drawers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new English-made Barouche, made by one of the best English manufacturers.
1 handsome strong English built landau.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offerde.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dock premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. Albert Buchholtz, consisting of round, pier, card, side, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, drawing room and easy chairs, teapoys, book-shelf, screen, hat-stand, single cot, wardrobe, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, figures, glassware, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, &c.

The property is on view.

CLEARANCE SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS'S WORKSHOP, CARNAC BUNDER, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. P. D. Framjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m.

New and second-hand machinery, machines, pumps, engines, &c., to close accounts and shipments.

Catalogues ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF CAST IRON RAIN WATER PIPES.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock warehouse, on account and at the risk of the Indentor.

Ex s.s. Belgravia.

110 cast iron heads, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT BHILLAR, NEAR PUNCHGUNNY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 4 p.m.—

A large piece of land, situate at Bhillar, near Punchgunny, Zilla Sattara, with a kutcha-built house and several springs of water. The whole contains about 134 acres and 35 goonthas, and is registered under survey Nos. 21, 26, 27, 82, 29, 33, 34, 36, 38 and 39. It is walled across to separate it from the villagers land, and the Government due is about Rs. 50 per annum. The land is rich and fertile, and is suitable for cinchona, coffee, tea, potatoes, wheat and sugarcane. It commands a splendid view, and is situated near the road leading to Mahableshwur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 W. B. breech loading central fire, 12 bore gun by a well-known maker, with implements in case.

1 W. B. breech loading central fire gun, by Murcott, with fittings in case.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY. Opposite Clock-Tower.

POONA. Opposite Napier Hotel.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Ramart-row.

NOTICES.

TOWERS OF SILENCE AT NARGOLE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

MEMBERS of the ZOROASTRIAN COMMUNITY are informed that the opening Ceremony of the Towers of Silence will take place at Nargole on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of
MARGARET TURNBULL, late of COLOMBO, CEYLON.
No 4684 District Court, Colombo.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE TURNBULL, husband of deceased, if alive, should prefer CLAIM forthwith to share of above estate inventorized at Rs.7,000. Last seen in July, 1876, travelling to Trichinopoly for Hyderabad. Formerly carpenter, Ceylon Government Railway. Rs. 20 REWARD for proof of DATE and PLACE OF DEATH.

H. H. REMFRY, Solicitor, and Patent Agent, Calcutta.

WANTED, for the WARORA COLLIERY, CONTRACTORS to undertake the cutting and raising of Coal. Particulars and copies of articles of agreements to be had of undersigned, to whom application should be addressed.

J. B. CHIRNSIDE, Offg. Manager,
W. C. S. Railway,
for Manger C. P. Collieries.

Warora, dated 23rd May, 1888.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING convened for TO-DAY, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the Meeting held on 7th instant, stands ADJOURNED until MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1888.

W. M. MACANLAY,
Chairman.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOPIKOBAI, widow of GUJANAND MOROBA, BINDOO BHUT VINAYEK and BALKRISHNA VITHOBA, have respectively contracted to SELL to LUXMON BHENDEY the properties hereunder respectively firstly, secondly, and thirdly described, and the said Luxmon Bhendey in his turn has contracted to SELL the said 3 lots to ASSUR VEERJEE. FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Freehold Salt Batty ground called Mingootmandlee, situate on the west side of Delisle Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, near the Parel Station of the B. B. & C. I. R. Company, registered under Collector's old No 650, 671, 684, 686, 689, New No 12630 (*a*) and 12663, old survey No none, New Survey No 1-2748, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1243 (a), containing by admeasurement 16,552¼ square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Rowjee Pandurang, on the south by the property of Ramchandra Dwarkaji, on the west by the property of Luxmon Hurji, and on the north by the public passage known as Dhoorbandh, which said land is now in the occupation of Luxmon Bhendey, as the tenant of the said Gopikobai. SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Delisle Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Raoji Pandurang, on the west partly by the property of Tapidas Veerjdass, and partly by the property of Sorabji Jamsetji, on the north by the public road, and on the south by the property of Gopikobai, and forming part of the property hereinbefore described. THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Delisle Road in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,099 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property first described and demised to the said Luxmon Bhendey, on the west by the property of Jairam Lakmidas, on the north by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas, and on the south by the said property firstly described and demised to the said Luxmon Bhendey, and which said land and premises is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 296, New No. 12,310, old survey No. none, New Survey No. 2-2757. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any of them or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, lease, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 17th day of May, 888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice (England), made in an Action of CONNORS and STRUTT *v.* THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDE ICE COMPANY, Limited, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kay. By Tender to be sent in to Edward Lionel Alexander Clarke, Chief Clerk, Mr. Justice Kay's Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, on or before the 30th day of June, 1888, THREE ICE FACTORIES, the property of the abovementioned Company, with the Ice Engines (by Siddeley and Mackey), machinery, plant, and appliances, and the land, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate respectively at Lucknow, Allahabad, and Agra in the North-West Provinces of India. The property at Lucknow consists of Factory and appurtenances and of Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem Depot, machines of five tons each held on Lease from the Local Agency Department for an unlimited period at a rent of Rs. 21, annas 2 for the first 25 years, from the 1st April, 1880, after which period the rent is to be equitably adjusted. The property at Allahabad consists of freehold factory buildings and Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in one machine. The property at Agra consists of a Factory and appurtenances with two Ice Machines of the nominal capacity of five tons each per diem held under lease expiring at the end of April, 1893, at a rent of Rs. 35 per month.

The Factories will be delivered up as going concerns as from the 1st April, 1888, with all materials, plant, and stores which may be found thereon at the time of delivery. Every Tender must state for which Factory or Factories it is made or if for the three Factories together, and every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the proposed purchase money, or such deposit may (in India) be in Government paper endorsed in blank.

Facilities for inspecting the various Factories will be afforded intending purchasers on their making application to the Manager in India, P. C. Rubie, Esq., at the Lucknow Factory.

Further particulars and conditions with forms of Tender annexed may be obtained on application to the Manager in India abovementioned and of Messrs. G. H. K. and G. A. Fisher, 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, the Solicitors to the Plaintiffs, and of Messrs. Trinders and Co, 47, Cornhill, London, Solicitors to the above Company.—Dated this 28th March, 1888.

E. LIONEL CLARKE,
Chief Clerk.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Bran New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.

A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.

Some Second-hand English and Country-built Landaus, suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS

LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposit Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Berar Manufacturing Company, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Saw Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 14th Bombay Rifles, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Siam (s), from London; Bedouin (s), Cardiff; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Swordsman (s), from Zanzibar; Regal (s), Cardiff; and Commilla (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th:—Bushire (s), for Marmagao; Secundra (s), Calcutta; Ardbeg (s), Liverpool; and Britania (s), Liverpool and Aden. Yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Kurrachi and Persian Gulf.

Rapid Navigation.—Mr. De Penning will give his lecture on "Rapid Navigation" at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, this evening.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 28th May, 1888, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 33, *viz.*, 1s. 4d. per rupee.

Theft at Sea.—Mr. Taylor, the second officer of the s.s. Tenasserim, reported to the police on Friday, that, on the voyage between Calcutta and Colombo, two currency notes of the Calcutta Circle, for Rs. 100 each, Nos. R-93 66,819 and 66,829, were stolen from his cash box.

Kicked by a Horse.—A Hindoo lad, aged 7 years, named Dhondoo Tatia, was kicked by a horse yesterday evening at the Imaumbarra on the head. He was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to the J. J. Hospital. It appears the lad pulled at the horse's tail when the animal kicked him. He is at present lying in a precarious state.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, to-day, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Arabesken	Budik.
Mazurka	In Sammt Und Seide	Faust.
Loreley	Paraphrase	
Valse	Jungherren Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection	La Fille De Madame Angot	Lecocq.
Valse	Germany	Keler Bela.
Galop	Wings of Love	Meyder.

Fatal Fall out of a Window.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged 5 years, named Vazeerbai, the daughter of Mahomed Ali Baboojee, a labourer, living on the second floor of a house in Dhurrumsey Street. Deceased, on Friday evening, whilst looking out of a window, accidentally overbalanced and fell out and fractured her skull. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital, where she died about two hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CONCERT AT CAVEL.

On Saturday evening, a musical entertainment was given at Cavel, in which several members of the East Indian community of that locality took part. The Concert was in aid of the Bombay Catholic Library and Reading-Room, and proved a decided success. We may here mention that this Library and Reading-room was inaugurated on the 1st March, 1863, under the auspices of the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, then the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay. Since the institution was established it has been flourishing favourably, supported by monthly subscriptions and voluntary donations. In the year 1885 the managing committee were able, from the funds of the institution and other sources, to build a spacious hall at a cost of Rs. 3,379-11-6 and to stock it with books and periodicals, thus supplying the necessary want of knowledge both in Art and Science. There are at present on the rolls of the institution a bout ninety subscribers, consisting principally of the East Indian community of Bombay, Bassein, and Salsette. This year being the twenty-fifth since the institution was established, the members claim it as their silver anniversary. The only debt at present which stands against the institution is a sum of Rs. 133, which the managing committee hope to clear in a few months. The concert was given in a large pavilion, erected in the compound of St. Joseph's Convent, Cavel, and beautifully decorated with flags and foliage, and splendidly illuminated. On the one end stood the stage for the performers. There was in attendance a very efficient string band formed by the members of the institution. As the concert was given under the patronage of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Geo. Porter, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, his Grace, accompanied by the Very Rev. Jos. Willy., S.J., and the Very Rev. Thos. Dalhoff, arrived at the appointed time. Soon afterwards the entertainment was opened by Mr. David Thompson, who, in a short address, stated its object. The children of the choir of the Cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope" then sang "The Hardy Norseman," with piano accompaniment by Miss M. Gomes. The lengthy programme for the evening, which consisted of songs, ballads, duets, character songs and a farce, called "The Turned Head," was carried out with great spirit. Misses R. D. Silva and E. Viegas were two of the most popular vocalists. "The Tar's Farewell," by Mr. C. Fernandez; "The Master King" in character, by Mr. C. Viegas; and the Comic Song "Timothy Tottle, or Drunk Again," by Mr. E. Boccaro, kept the audience in roars of laughter. "The Village Blacksmith," by Mr. Philip DeSilva, was exceedingly well rendered.

HOME REMITTANCES.

Official Intelligence.

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—
Amount to be remitted during 1888-89...£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 19th May 1888 ......£ 2,327,900
Balance to be remitted from 20th May 1888 to 31st March 1889......£11,672,100

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Departure of M. S. Siam
" 7.—Simla Races.
" 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
" 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE MR. THOMAS ORMISTON.

Sir Henry Morland unveiled the statue of the late Mr. T. Ormiston in the University Gardens on Saturday evening. There were present, among others, Mr. J. Fleming, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Manson, Mr. G. Ormiston, Colonel Merriman, Sergeant Atkinson, Messrs. J. Marshall, Kittredge, F. W. Stevens, J. R. Duxbury, W. J. Best, A. King, G. W. Smith, W. H. Barrow, C. Chambers, and F. Chambers, Dr. Blaney, Professor Forrest, and Messrs. C. Sharp, J. Messent, Dossabhoy Framjee, M. N. Banajee, Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. N. Kabrajee and others.

Mr. J. Fleming, in a few remarks, stated the circumstances under which the memorial to the deceased gentleman was decided upon, and then asked Sir Henry Morland to unveil the statue.

Before doing so, Sir Henry said: Mr. Fleming, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It has been the custom amongst civilized nations from time immemorial to commemorate the occurrence of great events, or the good and noble deeds of men who have distinguished themselves pre-eminently at different epochs, by erecting monuments or statues in their honour, with the double object of recalling to contemporaries the features and persons of the departed, and to hand down to posterity the effigy of men worthy to be accepted as examples for future generations in whatever sphere or calling they may have distinguished themselves. It affords me, therefore, a mournful pleasure to have been invited and to be present to unveil the statue of one who was, for the many years I enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, a staunch, warm, and sympathizing friend and adviser, and the promoter of all that was useful, benevolent and advantageous to this city. I would on this occasion regret to lose the opportunity, although I have been anticipated in the morning journals, of briefly (and however inadequately it may be) reviewing our late friend's career, and of giving a brief retrospect of some of the more important works of a life conspicuous for perseverance, energy, zeal, enterprise, and integrity, for the benefit of those who may not have seen the newspapers. The late Mr. Thomas Ormiston was born in Edinburgh and received the rudiments of his education at Glasgow. He early acquired in the service of his father and uncle a practical knowledge of carpentry, masonry, and surveying. At the age of twenty he entered the service of the Trustees of the River Clyde Navigation, and shortly after became the chief assistant to the Chief Engineer (Mr. Bremner), and subsequent to his death had the same position with the successor Mr. Ure, altogether having been employed on the magnificent river works of the Clyde for nine years and having there gained a large and varied experience. He then became principal assistant to the celebrated engineer, Mr. Walker, and with him visited and reported on many important works, such as the Harbours of the Isle of Man, the River Mersey, the extension of the Bute Docks, and many of the lighthouses of the Trinity House. He had the entire charge of the construction of the Lighthouse on the Needles and, having been engaged under Messrs. Walker, Burgess and Cooper in the preparation of drawings for the Plymouth-Breakwater fort, he undertook under the contractors the sole charge of the construction of the fort works until 1864, when he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and landed here in December of the same year. The state of affairs was that in the six previous years only eighty-one acres had been reclaimed; but by good management, reducing the number of workmen by two-thirds, and other energetic measures, he succeeded in reclaiming during the next six years no less than 247 acres more, thus converting 328 acres of soft mud on the foreshore 1½ miles long by ½ mile wide, the effluvium from which was a constant source of danger to the adjoining thickly populated native town, where cholera was constantly present, into a valuable estate with nine miles of roads from 40 to 80 feet wide, ten miles of drains, two miles of sea walls affording basins for the native craft, 70 acres of wharf space, 100 acres for a land estate, and 84 acres for the G. I. P. Railway station, besides affording space for the overcrowded native town. Upon the completion of this work in 1870, Government being aware of their importance, purchased the whole property as well as the other forseshore properties, and appointed Mr. Ormiston Engineer-in-Chief of the reclamations, and on the formation of the Port Trust in 1873, Mr. Ormiston was appointed Chief Engineer. He thereupon strongly advocated the construction of Wet Docks, and was met by the most determined opposition which served but to wet his keen and ardent spirit. Bracing himself for the struggle, he supported his conviction with indomitable perseverance and ability. No trouble was too great for his energy, and, after pleading his cause with all interested in the matter, including governors, viceroys, and secretaries of state, his project was at last sanctioned in July, 1875, and on the 11th of November in the same year the first stone of the Prince's Dock, with which Mr. Ormiston's name must for ever be associated, was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the last stone was set, and the water was admitted on the 10th April, 1879, and the first wet dock in Asia was opened on the 1st January, 1880. But Mr. Ormiston's energies were by no means monopolized by these magnificent works, full as they are of utility to the trade and beneficial to the health of the population of the city. Our port and its neighbourhood received his attention, and he built the Prongs and Sunk Rock lighthouses, land marks, and beacons, so that it may be said that to no part, even to the most distant of our noble harbour, can we look without being reminded of the works of the man whose effigy we are here met to disclose, for the hilltops are crowned by his works, and the rocks and reefs are made known to the navigator through his labours. Mr. Ormiston attached a peculiar pride to his association with this University, and his career in connection therewith was one of usefulness and untiring zeal. As the Dean of Civil Engineering he specially took an interest in the Faculty he belonged to. As a Member of the Bench of Justices and as a member of the first Town Council and of the Municipal Corporation of the city he was indefatigable in his efforts to improve the drainage and the water-supply, and much gratuitous service was rendered by him towards these objects. I have now touched on some of the principal events in the career of the late Mr. Ormiston, but there is another phase in his character upon which I would crave your indulgence to say a few words, not that it is necessary for those amongst us who were proud to be his friends, but to touch the sympathies of those here who may not have been so fortunate. He was a true-hearted, tender and watchful friend. No case of deserving need ever left him unrelieved—no unhappy or care-worn heart relieved itself to him without receiving sympathy, no meritorious act was passed by without reward. He was good and kind to all; in the hour of distress or sickness he was the first to cheer and comfort, and he always took the liveliest interest in works of charity. The great ambition of his life was to do good to his fellow creatures, and he was for many years the worthy architect of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons over which I have the honor to preside. Associated then so closely as I was with him, for so many years, admiring and respecting him in life as I cherish his memory, you will believe me when I say that it is to me a mournful pleasure and satisfaction to recall his features to the memory of his friends, and to leave to future generations the opportunity of profiting by the example of his great, his grand, and his noble career. The face of our departed friend, looking as it does to the East, will each day receive the bright rays of the morning sun, to gild this statue as his career did the man—and we may not doubt that at the last great day his spirit will equally boldly meet the Great Judge of all mankind and receive the honors and rewards which, alas, were too stingily bestowed on him for all his good works when alive, but in the words of the poet:

> They rest in hearts that loved him well,
> And they grace Britannia's story.

Let us drop a sympathetic tear to the memory of Thomas Ormiston, born the 28th July 1826. Died the 9th of July, 1882, aged 56 years.

The statue was then unveiled amidst cheers.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The third annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, 6, Hornby Road, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Mr. Eruchshah M. Mulla, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors from 1st July to 31st December, 1887.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, that the report of the directors just read, and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company from 1st July to 31st December, 1887, printed copies of which were circulated among the shareholders, be and they are hereby approved, adopted, and confirmed.

Mr. D. Gostling said that that morning he sent to the agents' office a number of questions in writing, to which he requested written answers to be given at the meeting, so as to save their time. In reply, he received a letter enclosing a copy of the balance sheet, but declining to give written answers to the questions put. Mr. Gostling, therefore, asked the chairman if he would reply verbally to the questions he had put.

The chairman: Have you anything else to say?

Mr. Gostling: Do you reply to the questions?

The chairman: That I will consider.

Mr. Gostling: The first question is the maximum amount advanced by the agents to the old company on the mortgage, and the amount of interest charged?

The chairman (after consultation with the company's solicitor, Mr. C. B. Lynch,) said that the question had nothing to do with the present company. It concerned the old company, which had been wound up. They have not had enough time to answer the questions, and if every shareholder came forward to ask such questions, the agents would not find time to answer them all. In question 5, Mr. Gostling asked how many shares the agents purchased before liquidation. He (the chairman) was not bound to answer such questions. Many of them were absurd; and some it would not be in the interest of the shareholders to answer. Some of the questions would be answered after consideration if the directors deemed it advisable to answer them. Why did Mr. Gostling come over to him to show him the letter? What was his object in so coming over to him? He must tell him that he was wrong in doing so. There were thirty questions put by Mr. Gostling, but many of them had nothing to do with the present company. The directors would consider if it was advisable to answer any of the questions; and then Mr. Gostling might do anything he liked with them.

Mr. Gostling: When will they be answered?

The chairman: After we have had time to consider them.

Mr. Gostling: As soon as convenient?

The chairman: Only if we consider it advisable to answer any.

Mr. Gostling said he took it that his questions would be answered as soon as convenient, and if advisable in the interests of the shareholders. In speaking at the meeting and in addressing his letter to the shareholders which was published in the newspapers, Mr. Gostling wished it to be understood that it was from no personal motive, but from a desire to benefit the shareholders. In looking over the accounts, he was astonished to notice the small amount coming to the company, and the small amount of profit made during the latter six months when he saw very large sums going to the agents for interest and commission. Mr. Gostling should be sorry if the step he had taken caused any ill-feeling between himself and Sir Dinshaw, for whom he entertained great respect; but he had taken up the matter only from a conviction that the present system of heavy charges to the company, if continued, would ruin the mill industry of Bombay. He had come over to Sir Dinshaw, and shewed him this letter which he intended to publish in the newspapers; and on getting an unsatisfactory answer from him, Mr. Gostling added the postscript at the foot of his letter. Taking the last six months, it appeared that while the small sum of Rs. 16,00 came to the shareholders for a dividend, the agents had been receiving interest at 12 per cent. and commission at 30 per cent. The mill was on an extremely sound basis; had made a handsome profit; and but for the vicious system of charges made, had a bright future before it. It was to be regretted that nothing had been put to the depreciation account; and Mr. Gostling could say from his experience, as a director of other mills, that that ought to have been done. It was obligatory upon the directors to do so; and in omitting to do it, they had not done what was their duty to do. If this were an insolvent mill, the amount of interest charged by the agents might be considered fair. But he must say that the agents were not giving this mill a fair chance; and the agents ought not to charge so much as 9 per cent. interest. The shareholders ought not to be paying more than 4 or 5 per cent. Supposing that Sir Dinshaw charged them interest at 6 per cent on all the moneys he had advanced, there would be a saving of about Rs. 10,000 to the shareholders; and if there was a sliding scale of commission, as in the case of the Morarjee Goculdas Mills, there would be a further saving of about Rs. 14,500. In this bad half year, the mill had made 12½ per cent. profit; and if there was really good management, as they ought to have, the shareholders should have far better return and a far better dividend. Speaking of the way in which the new company was started, Mr. Gostling said he could not understand the justice of the way in which the value of the shares was brought down from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 175 per share. It did not then suit the agents to come to the help of the shareholders. They then said the company must be liquidated. A local newspaper had been twitting Mr. Gostling by asking the question. Why did the shareholders take up the shares under those terms? Mr. Gostling's answer to the criticism was that the shareholders did not take up any reduced shares. They declined to take up the shares which were all taken up by Sir Dinshaw and his family.

The chairman: Not all. Many remained; and there are many still remaining.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna: All these remarks should have been made when the old company was in existence.

Mr. Gostling: Let me go on with my remarks; and you can speak when I have done. Mr. Gostling continued by expressing a hope that the agents would see their way to reduce the commission when the profits were less, as the agents of the Morarjee Mill did.

Mr. Eduljee Setna said that the articles distinctly authorized the agents to receive the commission that they received.

The articles were here referred to.

The chairman said the agreement to pay had been made; and they must go on according to the agreement. The shareholders represented to him that they would be ruined if he did not take up the concern they begged hard of him; and he took it up in their interest. They must go on as it was contracted.

The secretary read the articles of association bearing upon the question then before the meeting.

Mr. Gostling: Then, Mr. chairman, your balance sheet is wrong.

The chairman: No, no. I am entitled under the agreement to charge more than I have charged.

Mr. Gostling then asked the chairman to leave alone his agreement; and to charge less commission as other agents had been doing.

The chairman: Well, then, pay back the money and take everything into your own hands. I am quite willing.

Mr. Gostling: Nobody will advance money to a mill that is mortgaged. I propose that a committee be appointed to consult with the agents as to a reduction of the commission.

The chairman said he would not reduce what the shareholders had contracted to pay.

Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy: What is the use of the proposition? The chairman says he won't reduce.

Mr. Gostling: Is that your final answer?

The chairman: Yes.

Mr. Gostling said such a course of action meant ruin to all concerned. The chairman said he was entitled to receive 7½ per cent. interest on the mortgage, and 9 per cent. on the current account, that was only a permissive clause; and the directors would not be doing their duty if they did not raise the money, pay off the loan, and relieve the company. The agreement had three or four months to run; and the directors had time to look about them.

The chairman's proposition for the adoption of the report was here put to the meeting and carried *nem con.*

It was proposed by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Sorabji Byramji Colah, that out of the profit of Rs. 107,463-0-55 earned by the company during the 15 months ended 31st December, 1887, a dividend of Rs. 20 per share be and is hereby declared, and that the same be made payable on and after Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1888, which will absorb Rs. 88,000, and that the balance of Rs. 19,463-0-55 be carried to next year's account.

Mr. Gostling: Is it the intention of the directors to put by any sum for depreciation as they are bound to do?

The chairman: It is optional.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

It was proposed by Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dastoor Oamdinna, seconded by Mr. Kalidas Jootha, and carried, that Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Bomanjee Pallonjee Nicholson be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna, seconded by Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday, and carried, that Mr. Palonjee Framjee Mehta and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be and they are hereby appointed auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each, for each half-yearly audit.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabji Byramji Colah, seconded by Mr. Framji Cowasjee Doctor, and carried, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the directors and agents of the company for their management of the company's affairs.

Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which, being seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, was carried with acclamation.

BENGAL.

Sudden Death.—Keef, carpenter of the B. S. Columba, was discovered dead in his bunk on Monday morning. The cause of death was heat apoplexy. Deceased appears to have indulged freely in liquor of late, and had complained of being ill on the day previous. He had gone ashore on more than one occasion, and returned on board under the influence of liquor. He had been treated for the symptoms he had complained of on the day previous. No inquest was held on the body of deceased.—*Englishman.*

The "Booldana".—On Sunday, 20th May, the pilot of the ship Duchalburn, Mr. A. Marshall, while proceeding down the eastern channel, observing a boat with some people in her, ordered the tug steamer to tow towards her, and, on picking her up, learned that the S. S. Booldana had broken down, and was at anchor near the northern edge of the swatch of no ground. The officer who was in charge of the boat was endeavouring to find his way to Saugor, to telegraph the information to the owners. After getting some refreshment, the officer went on his venturesome journey again. Fortunately the wind was fair, south-east, and the sea comparatively smooth.—*Ibid.*

A Soldier Robbed by a Policeman.—Sergeant M. Neil of the Commissariat Department on Tuesday charged a chowkidar of the Government Railway Police named Dhanraj Lall at the Deputy Magistrate's Court, Howrah, with the theft of a bed sheet belonging to him. It appears that a basket containing the private property of the complainant had arrived from Cawnpore, and was lying at the warehouse shed of the E. I Railway, where the accused while on duty had committed the theft. When he was leaving the shed on relief, one of the employes noticed something under his clothes, and the stolen bed sheet was found. The accused was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The ex-King of Oude's Chief Manager.—Lieut. Col. W. F. Prideaux, Agent, Governor-General in Council, in the affairs of his late Majesty the King of Oudh, has recognised the services of Nawab Monsarim-ud-dowlah Bahadur, the late chief manager and General Agent to his Majesty, in a letter in which he says:—Syed Mohamad Hossain Monsarim-ud-dowlah Bahadur is an officer of great intelligence, and has served the interests of his master with the most painstaking diligence. He has used his best endeavours to facilitate work in connection with the Agency, and has often exhibited great tact and judgment. Since the death of the King, he has been of the greatest service to me. He would, in my opinion, make an excellant manager or administrator of a native State.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Fatality at Campbellpore.—A sad accident is reported to have happened at Campbellpore Cantonments. On the evening of the 18th instant, two privates of the detachment of the Suffolk Regiment stationed there went for a swim in the Hurroo river. One of them, Private F. Adams, dived into the river and was not seen again by his comrade. His body was found the next morning.—*Morning Post.*

Fire at Allahabad.—A house in the Chatham Lines, next door to the Commissioner's, was burnt to the ground between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday evening. Fortunately, it was untenanted at the time; but the loss is a serious one to the Church Mission, to whom it was bequeathed some years ago by a widow lady named Mrs. Harvey. The Mission had just spent close upon Rs. 500 on a new roof to the house. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.—*Morning Post.*

FIGHTING IN SIKKIM.

A correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday from Darjeeling, says:—

News has been received here of severe fighting in Sikkim. It appears that early on the morning of Wednesday, the 23rd instant, the Tibetans to the number of several thousand men made a sudden and combined assault on the British camp at Gnatong. Fortunately our troops were on the alert immediately, and though the enemy came on with every indication of engaging at close quarters, a murderous fire poured into their ranks, confused them, and caused them to break. The Tibetans never reached nearer than two hundred yards to the British position. They kept up a hot fire as they steadily approached, but owing to the obsolete weapons with which most of them were armed, the bullets did very little damage, being spent, except in a few instances, before they fell about our men. Fighting was maintained with more or less spirit for some three hours. Masses of the enemy, in addition to the main attacking party, gathered on the surrounding hills. The mountain guns were brought to bear on these, and some splendid practice was made. As the Tibetans commenced to waver, our men skirmished beautifully, considering the difficult nature of the ground; and the enemy finally retired in confusion, having lost about a hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The good aim of the gunners must also have accounted for a large number on the hills. On our side Sergeant Lushington, of the Derbyshire Regiment, was shot dead and two sepoys were killed. Seven men of the 32nd Poineers were wounded. There is some talk of an advance across the frontier to punish the Tibetans. Any movement forward will, however, be only taken after an exchange of views between Sir Steuart Bayley and the Government of India. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governer was present during the whole of the fighting. It is very fortunate that his Honour had not started in the direction of the enemy's camp when the attack was made.

A telegram to Calcutta says the Tibetans attacked the English force at Gnateng on Wednesday morning in force, coming in sight up to the camp. On our side three were killed and six wounded. No officers were injured. The battery made excellent shooting against the chiefs of the Tibetans on the Jukola Pass. The number of the enemy killed is not yet known. Some prisoners were taken. The enemy have retired for the present on the Jukola Pass. The instructions issued for the withdrawal of a portion of the Sikkim Field Force before the setting in of the rains will, for the present, be held in abeyance, and fresh supplies have been ordered to the end of June. The Commissariat Department has been instructed to arrange supplies for the 22nd Pioneers for four months from July, and has also been ordered to furnish 250 mules.

RUSSIAN AND THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—I have been informed on excellent authority that there is not the slightest doubt that Muscovite intrigue is preparing a question of greater difficulty to solve than that of Bulgaria—the "Macedonian question." Discontent and revolt is being fomented there by Russian agents in a most open and barefaced manner; and it must not be forgotten that in Macedonia Greek, Turkish, Bulgarian, and even Roumanian interests are in danger of clashing. My informant who, is exceptionally acquainted with Eastern Europe, believes that war will be avoided this and perhaps next year, but preparations are being made for a fearful disturbance. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* who says that in diplomatic circles there, notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs greater confidence in the maintenance of peace for this year at least, is now being expressed, adds:—It seems that the Russian agitators in the Balkan States, after their failures in Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, have chosen Macedonia as their principal field of activity. A few days ago a band of Bulgarian fugitives, who were all provided with Russian passports, was arrested by the Turkish authorities at Deleagatsch and sent to Adrianople. Russian "pilgrims" are continually trying to enter Macedonia and, when prevented from doing so, proceed to Mount Athos, where, according to trustworthy reports, the Greek convent has been almost turned into an arsenal. The Bulgarian Government is fully aware of the dangers incident to a rising in Macedonia and is going to echelon troops along the frontier, which will then be watched by a Turkish and Bulgarian cordon. Well-to-do people are already beginning to leave Macedonia, which province, it is believed, will be the scene of turbulent events during the coming summer.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11th MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 11th inst., arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Capt Annesley
Miss McGuire
Mr Allen
Mr P L Morgan
Mrs Reid, child & infant

Lieut Gray
Major Huntley
Mr Gilbert
Mr Dow
Mr Almadi

From Brindisi.

Mr F L Jones
Capt Hoar
Mr W H Moss

Mr Munro
Mr Phroo
Mr Macdonald

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 5th to 11th May inclusive.)

The Queen, on Monday, at Windsor, invested the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the Order of the Garter. The Queen came up to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, and in the afternoon was present at the performance in the Albert-hall of Sir A. Sullivan's Cantata, the Golden Legend. On Wednesday her Majesty held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, and yesterday she returned to Windsor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Glasgow on Monday evening. The Prince and Princess the next day, formally opened the International Exhibition at Glasgow, and were most cordially received by the crowds in the streets through which they passed. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited Blackburn and laid the first stone of a new Technical School.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Ashbourne introduced a Bill for the establishment of Local Bankruptcy Courts in Ireland. Lord Fitzgerald called attention to boycotting National School teachers in Ireland, and Lord Ashbourne said the Government would do all in their power to repress such outrages. On Monday, the Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Bill was discussed in Committee. On Tuesday the Tithe Rent Charge and Recovery Bills passed through Committee. Replying to a question Lord Salisbury said the Chancellor of the Exchequer would introduce a Bill to meet the views of the French Government in respect of the increased duties on bottled wines.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. W. H. Smith announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of the Army and Navy and their relations with the Treasury. Mr. Watt moved a resolution in favour of State purchase of the railways, but the Goverment opposed, and the resolution was negatived. On Monday, the Local Government Electors Bill was considered in Committee, and the several clauses were agreed to. In Committee the Criminal Evidence Bill was discussed, and it was agreed after division that it should extend to England and Scotland. The question of its applicability to Ireland was postponed. On Tuesday, Mr. Firth moved a resolution favouring a reform of the financial administration of the Corporation of London. After some debate the resolution was negatived by 156 to 133. On Wednesday, the Public Houses Saturday Closing Bill (Ireland) was read a second time by 178 to 102. Last night Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved the second reading of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, which, after many criticisms, was agreed to.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., was the guest of the Eighty Club on Tuesday, and in his speech he maintained that Lord Carnarvon had not disproved his version of their conversation in 1886; and that the National League, not being responsible for the "Plan of Campaign," was not affected by the Papal condemnation.

An address of sympathy with his Home Rule policy, signed by 3,730 Nonconformist ministers, was presented to Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday, and in his reply he adversely criticized the financial and domestic policy of the Goverement.

The annual dinner of the Royal Academy was held on Saturday, when speeches were delivered by the Prince of Wales, Sir F. Leighton, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, and others.

A meeting was held at Grosvenor-house on Saturday, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, when Lord Cranbrook and the Bishop of London spoke in support of the movement for the erection of a [illegible] memorial of the Queen's Jubilee.

Mr. Graham, M.P., Mr. Conybeare, M. P., and several gentlemen on Saturday organized a [illegible] in Trafalgar-square. The police interfered to keep the people moving, and the only attempt to deliver a speech was checked by the arrest of the orator.

The 1,000 Guineas Stakes at Newmarket were won on Friday by Mr. D. Baird's filly, Briar-root, beating 13 other animals.

The collection of pictures formed by the late Mr. Bolckow, M. P., was sold by auction on Saturday. The 70 pictures realized £71,387.

A discovery of gold is reported at Festiniog, North Wales, one specimen of quartz yielding five ounces per ton.

Sir Charles Bright, the eminent electrician, died on Thursday, aged 56.

The Australian cricketers were successful in a match with an eleven selected by Mr. Thornton, winning by six wickets. The Marylebone Club won a match against Yorkshire by 103 runs.

Professor Leone Levi, the author of many famous works on commercial and international law, died on Monday, aged 67.

Mr. Sands, an American gentleman, was riding in Hyde-park on Monday, when his horse bolted and threw him, causing instant death.

John Murdin, a solicitor's clerk, who was remanded at Leicester on a charge of embezzlement, committed suicide in a cell on Monday.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was presented on Monday with the freedom of Drogheda, and in his speech he said that while he took his theology from Rome he would not take his politics from any foreign Power, whether England or Italy.

James Kirby, convicted of the murder of an old man named Quirko, was hanged on Monday in Tralee Goal.

Mr. Condon, M.P., was convicted of taking part in an unlawful assembly, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

Obituary.—W. M. Cadell, Esq., late Mad. C.S.; James Fraser, Esq., late Mad. C.S.; Col. R. R. Burroughes; Maj. J. H. Bringhurst; Capt, H. A. Trulock Hankin; Capt. J. Campbell; Hon. R. Allanson Winn; Professor Leone Levi, LL.D.; Sir Charles Bright; Dr. P. Leonard, R.N.; Viscountess Gort; Lady Parker; Lady Baynes.

The Emperor Frederick has not had any relapse, and although there has been a slight return of fever his condition on the whole is better than it was the previous week.

The Municipal elections in France have had various results, Republicans and Reactionaries gaining victories in about equal proportion.

The adoption by the League of Patriots of General Boulanger as its leader excites the anger of some of the Paris papers, and the *Debats* calls upon the Government to suppress the League.

The strike of the glass-workers in Paris has been confined to three establishments. The Paris Municipality voted 20,000f. for the relief of the men on strike.

A destructive plague of crickets has appeared in Algeria. The insects come in such vast numbers that not only is vegetation killed, but railway communication has been stopped by their collection on the rails.

The Pope has instructed Monsignor Persico, who is still in Ireland, to obtain immediately from the Irish Bishops a statement of their views on the recent declaration of the Holy Office.

The Porte has decided upon completing the fortifications of Adrianople and Tchataldja, near Constantinople, and to form an intrenched camp for the protection of the capital.

The Bulgarian Government has deposed the Metropolitan of Tirnovo, Archbishop Clement, on account of his open hostility towards Prince Ferdinand on his recent visit to that town.

The Bulgarian Government has also decided to impose a duty of 8 per cent. on goods imported from Turkey in retaliation for a similar duty imposed on Bulgarian goods entering Turkey.

In a speech in the Italian Prrliament, Signor Crispi declared that the alliance with the Central Powers and the friendly understanding with Great Britain were guarantees of the soundness of the Italian policy of peace.

The rebel dervishes on Saturday made an attack on a village, about 30 miles from Wady Halfa, and killed some of the inhabitants. They were eventually driven off with loss.

The *Weekly Herald*, the Roman Catholic organ for London, in its issue of May 11th, said: "We are in a position to state that her Majesty's Government have agreed to found and endow an Irish Catholic University." The Exchange Telegraph Company is in a position to confirm this statement.

BOULANGISM IN FRANCE.

General Boulanger has been elected Municipal Councillor at Tulle. He was not brought forward as a candidate by any committee or newspaper, but the workmen at the Arms Manufactory determined on their own initiative on voting for him. Boulangism gave few signs of life, however, in the course of the elections. At Clermont Ferrand, where the General spent eight months, the Boulangist candidates were signally defeated. At Toulon 347 votes were given for the General by Corsicans, and at Belfort 751. At Hazebrouck (Nord) the out going reactionary Boulangists were re-elected, but in the villages of that department the Republicans have gained considerable ground. At St. Denis (Seine) General Boulanger stands third on the poll, but a second ballot is required. At Tulle the General was elected by 1,254 votes out of 2,472. Party spirit ran very high. At Castries, near Montpellier, there was a regular faction-fight. The Prefect of the department had to hurry to the spot, and a squadron of dragoons summoned in hot haste from Montpellier, charged the crowd in front of the Mairie. M. Valant threatened to blow out the brains of M. Bergasse, a rival candidate, and the proceedings generally "came to utter grief." At another place the reactionaries broke into the voting-hall, knocked the president about, flung the urn out of the window, and even assaulted the gendarmes. At Montagnac the election could not be held owing again to the aggressive attitude of the Conservatives, who smashed the furniture, including the urn and kept the gendarmes well employed. Similar riots occurred at Mouzan, near Narbonne.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S HISTORY OF THE GERMAN INVASION.

The first instalment of General Boulanger's book, entitled "The German Invasion," which has been talked of for some time past, has been given to the world. It is a history of the war of 1870, and will appear in serial form embellished with numerous engravings. The publisher (M. Jules Rouff) has brought out 2,500,000 copies of the two first numbers, which have been distributed gratis throughout the length and breadth of the land. He calculates that the eventual receipts will amply recoup him for this heavy outlay. General Boulanger states in his preface that he had often been urged to write a history of the war. He was pressed to do so when he was Minister, and again when he was in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, but he always refused. When, however, M. Carnot deprived him of his sword he was free as air, and he joyfully seizes this opportunity of serving his country by revealing the errors of the past and putting France on her guard for the future. The preface opens with a few lines penned on the Sunday when he was elected by the Department of the Nord.

Dear Readers,—My adversaries represent me as the apostle of war. It is for you to form your opinion by perusing this book of a patriot who is solely inspired by a deep sense of the national dignity.—General Boulanger, April 15, 1888.

In the declaration which follows the General says that in a democratic State like France the people have two weapons—the voting-ticket and the rifle. The legislator and the officer are its instructors. Domestic politics are the province of the former—to the latter belongs the vast field of foreign affairs; but the two domains are not separate. They are intimately interwoven, for their common object is the satisfaction of the moral and material interests of the people and respect for the national flag. It is the people who till and so, and it is they who must enjoy the harvest. Certain short-sighted men maintain "the doctrine that the army has no other mission than to keep silence and to fight. But if it is the army which carries the sword, it is politics which orders it to leave it in its sheath or to brandish it. Now in our time, when armies are but the nations themselves, ready to rush into conflict, is it possible to impose on men the disheartening obligation to look on in silence, with arms folded at the lamentable spectacle of errors and faults which they consider dangerous in the highest degree for the country, and then say to them, when the day of danger has come: 'We count on nothing but on you now to save us from the precipice; if we fall over it, it is your name, your dignity, your honour which will be the first victims of the cataclysm'?" General Boulanger then says, "I for one refuse to play this scapegoat role." He congratulates himself on being able to warn his fellow-countrymen while there is still peace. He would have been powerless to do so if he had been compelled to make up his mind "on the eve of or during the mighty shocks which a future—perhaps nearer than is generally imagined—seems to have in store for us," and therefore he rejoices at the fact that the undeserved measure which struck him so cruelly was adopted in the piping times of peace. Now comes a caution. "Not that I consider myself freed from my duties as a soldier, a Frenchman, and a patriot. I used to meditate on the blunders of the *annee terrible*, and he will now speak as a soldier to the people—to those millions who form the most redoubtable of ramparts against the aggression of the enemy. It is a patriotic work to enlighten the masses as to their duties and their rights, and the thought that the truth will at last penetrate into the garret and the hut, into the factory and the farm, is very sweet to the author. He does not address himself, however, solely to men. He has not forgotten the "ladies" and their influence. He begs them to present France with a vigorous generation, sound in its moral as in its physical aspect, and tells them that thus they will have worthily accomplished their task. The General hopes with all his heart, however, that the fearful scourge of war will be long averted from his country, though he says in the same breath that "war may break out suddenly." General Boulanger is said to have got £8,000 for the book.

The French journals describe an interview which M. Avronsart, a leader of the revolutionary party in Paris, had recently with General Boulanger. M. Avronsart asked the General what were his ideas and suggested that when once in power, he would become the ally of the capitalists. General Boulanger replied "The country people are for me; I shall rely on them. Authority is wanted. More especially we must get rid of the Jews. All France is for me; I should be very stupid not to take advantage of it."

THE HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The improvement in the condition of the German Emperor had not been maintained when the mail left. On Saturday, May 5, there was an immense sudden increase of pus, twice as much as on any day previously but no increase of fever occurred. It is probable, therefore, that the abscess which formed a fortnight ago broke down. The discharge of pus is now lessening, and the Emperor is gradually recovering strength. He was able to leave his bed on Thursday and rest on a sofa in his study.

Sir Morell Mackenzie went to Berlin on Monday, May 7, to see an instrument maker, this being the third time he has left Charlottenburg in three weeks. A Berlin paper, in making this announcement, comments on it as follows:—"From the purely humane point of view, and apart from all partisanship, unlimited praise is due to the zeal and devotion of the English physician, who has waited at the bedside of the sick Emperor for months past without interruption, during almost all the hours of the day and many of the night. It certainly is a heavy sacrifice to stand at his post with indefatigable fidelity, parted from family, patients, and friends, and renouncing every pleasure and recreation. Sir Morell was not even able to celebrate his silver wedding with his family, and recently renounced his intention of going home for a few days. Whatever may be his material reward for his self-sacrificing labours, his faithful devotion and undeviating perseverance at least deserve our fullest recognition. Dr. Hovell, his assistant, has driven out several times lately with the young Princesses. This is not only a proof that he also is in high favour at the imperial Court, but is also a certain indemnification for his being compelled to renounce the enjoyment of fresh air and even of daylight, he having watched at the Emperor's bedside at night for more than ten weeks past."

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has received information from an "absolutely trustworthy source" in St. Petersburg that Russia is preparing a fresh demonstration in Central Asia:—

My informant gives no particulars; but he adds, by way of comment, that Russia is apparently bent on making England understand that she must keep away from meddling with affairs in Eastern Europe. Certain hints I have received from another quarter tend to the conclusion that before very long there may be news of momentous interest from the direction of Persia. The friend who sent me this intelligence said that in St. Petersburg they were fully convinced that nobody would raise a finger on behalf of Persia. England might growl a little, but that was all. Of course it was impossible to divine what new *coup* the Russians may be meditating in that part of the world, but from the indications I have mentioned, there is evidently something coming. The intelligence which thus reaches me from two distinct sources may refer to one and the same project. In any case, I have good reasons of my own for considering the news as beyond all possible question.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHAT can you buy cheaper than a Wine Glass for one Anna, and Soda Glass for Annas 2. Only Cheapest House for crockery, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COOKED HAM, Ham Sandwiches, Ices, Pastry, Comfits, Turkish Delight.—At BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL, for Boys and Girls, up to Matriculation. Qualified Master and Mistress certified for Government grant-in-aid. RE-OPENS, June 4.

BOMBAY HOTEL, FORT.—Now available Fine Airy Rooms. REDUCED RATES during the MONSOON, for Monthly Boarders. Particulars to the Manager.

AN ENGLISHMAN, aged 34, with extensive Commercial experience in London and India, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, in Bombay or elsewhere. Would not object to arrange with a Native firm. Highest references.—Apply to "J. F. H." care of this paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed with my wife at the above Hotel for more than a fortnight, and have found everything very comfortable indeed, and the Proprietors are most obliging. I have known one of the Proprietors, Mr. Pestonji, since 1861 and 1862 when he was Messman of the 24th Regiment, Bombay N. I., and have always found him most civil and obliging. I have been very well pleased with the Table kept, which is good, and the charges most reasonable.—J. A. R (Major Retired) Bombay Army.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

CONSOLS recovered ⅛ per cent. of their recent decline, and were quoted in London yesterday at 99⅛. Silver, both through Reuter, and by private telegrams, comes unchanged at 42d. per oz; and through the former medium we learn that Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher for Fours, but ¼ down for 4½ per cents, at £67 and £70⅜, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. In Paris, Rentes had advanced ½ per cent., say to 105¾. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 on Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for this Port. Reuter's telegram of to-day quotes Silver at 41⅞d. per oz.

There had been, according to last evening's telegrams, no further movement on the General Produce markets.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet, the total sales, at 8,000 bales (including 500 Surats), having exceeded the morning's estimate by 1,000 bales. There was an advance of 1-16d. in Fair Coconadas, and in the three grades of Bengals quoted; but all other spot prices were unchanged, including Mid.-Uplands, which remains at 5⅝d. per lb. American Arrivals, however, were 1-64d. down in all positions. Wednesday's Sales have been increased by 2,000 bales, making the total for that day 10,000 bales. The market closed quiet this afternoon; sales 5,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Prices of ready Cotton were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were again 1-64d. lower in all positions.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays the past week's business in Liverpool has been upon a small scale, the total sales having only aggregated 28,000 bales. The quantity taken by the trade and forwarded, however, reached 40,000 bales. The total stock had become reduced during the week by 6,000 bales, that of Surats was 500 bales heavier at 78,000 bales. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the Liverpool Stock was yesterday 166,000 below what it stood at last year at this time; but some 134,000 heavier than in 1886. The total Visible Supply had further fallen off during the week by 50,000 bales, and, compared with the two preceding years, showed a decrease of 212,000 bales and 206,000 bales, respectively. The Visible Supply of Surats was only 1,000 bales less than on the previous Friday; but there were some 219,000 less in sight as compared with last year, and 10,000 less as against 1886.

In New York the spot price keeps steady at 10 cents; but September Futures fluctuated slightly. Yesterday there were 4 points lower at 9·69 cents; but to-day's message reports a recovery of two points, at 9·71. We give below our usual figures relating to American Cotton, from which it will be seen that the margin of excess this season now stands at 174,000 bales compared with 1887, and 163,000 bales as against 1886. Attention, however, is now turned more particularly to the coming crop, and until there is something definite to go upon in connection therewith, there does not seem to be room for much movement of any kind.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886
Week's receipts	23,000	10,000	24,000
" exports to U. K.	34,000	4,000	34,000
" " Continent....	21,000	9,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,340,000	5,166,000	5,177,000
" exports to U. K. " ..	2,588,000	2,536,000	2,161,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,685,000	1,654,000	1,615,000
" Stock in the Ports	409,000	354,000	566,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,100,000	2,312,000	2,306,030
" " Surats	456,000	674,540	466,400

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool..............	767,000	933,110	632,670
" London......	16,000	18,000	15,000
American Afloat	60,000	18,000	135,000
East Indian "	63,000	184,000	109,000
	906,000	1,153,110	891,670
Price of Mid.-Uplands...........	5⅝d.	5 13-16d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera....	4 3-16d.	4⅛d.	3⅞d.
Difference......	1 3-16d.	1 11-16d.	1⅜d.

Although still quiet, our local market for the staple has shown rather more activity to-day, the [illegible] while exporters have been in the market to some extent for stapled Oomras and Dharwar. Prices have varied in accordance with the quality of the Cotton offered, but may be called steady at about the level of previous quotations. The principal purchases of ready stuff to-day have been of Naggar, of which some 700 bales have been taken, at Rs. 208; and Dharwar, about 500 bales of which changed hands at Rs. 208-10 per candy. The balance, summing up about 750 bales, comprises Khangaum at Rs. 211; Julgaum, at Rs. 197; Wadwan, at Rs. 200; and Bengal, at Rs. 189 per candy. It is reported that a tone of so-called "Fine" Broach was bought yesterday by a European firm, at Rs. 236 with Liverpool guarantee.

WHEAT continues quite, only a small business being done; and we have to report a further decline of one anna per cwt. in Pessy, of both qualities, at Rs. 4-6-6 and Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt., respectively. Other descriptions are called unchanged, but they are weaker all round, and for actual business lower prices would probably be accepted by dealers, in most cases.

SEEDS.—A moderate business is passing in *Linseed*, which is steady at our last quotations. *Rapeseed* continues firm, and in good request at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,024	bales.
Wheat	116,093	cwts.
Linseed	10,657	"
Rapeseed	10,556	"
Poppyseed	4,395	"
Groundnuts................................	1,542	"

FREIGHTS have become dull again, but rates for ready business are quoted as before. In addition to the "Chelydra" (s), the berthing of which we reported yesterday, we hear that the "Dragoman" (s) has been put on the berth for two Continental (Mediterranean) Ports at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE was rather weaker at opening this morning, and, the feeling continuing, a partial decline of 1-32d. was established, 1s. 4 1-16d. has been the best rate for Demand Bank Paper, the same rate was also quoted for Wire Transfer to a small extent, both ready and forward. Very little Mercantile Paper has been offering; but on this line we have heard of some 30 days' sight Paper having been placed at 1s. 4⅛d. 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 3-16d., and 6 months' sight at 1s. 4 5-16d. The market closed quiet at:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 ⅛d.	"
Credits do, do. ...	1s. 4 3-16d. to 7-32d.	"
France do, do. ...	1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer at an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Fours, which have been quoted throughout the day at 100⅛; the rate for the approaching settlement being 100 1-16; and for the 30th June account 99 11-16. The other denomination is quoted at 105¾.

SHARES.—There has been little business of any kind doing in this market to-day. Mill shares have been neglected, and the only changes we have to notice are an advance of Rs. 10 in Presidency; Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimjee; and Rs. 2½ in Empress. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced Rs. 15; Empire Fire are Rs. 60 down. Volkart Press are Rs. 15 higher. Alcock, Ashdown, second issue, have declined Rs. 4, Oriental life are Rs. 3 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	850
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	915
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank..............	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	350	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TERRY—March 21, at Mornington Road, Charles D. W. Terry, Esq., second son of the late Capt. W. G. Terry, 1st Life Guards.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LENKEIT—May 14, at Burdwan, the wife of R. H. Lenkeit, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKAY—May 13, at Hatticooly Estate, Assam, the wife of John Mackay, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1888.

THE triangular correspondence on the duty on Indian silver plate which has passed between the Indian Government, the Secretary of State and the Treasury will strengthen the impression that it is exceedingly difficult for India to get strict justice in the discussion of financial questions with the home authorities. Some such idea is insinuated in the concluding letter of the Government of India, wherein it is suggested that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of the Goldsmiths' Company. The suggestion might have been made a little stronger, since it was entirely in obedience to a trade agitation that Mr. Gladstone's Government a few years ago abandoned the intention which had been announced in the Budget to abolish the duty on silver plate. That incident alone has made it very difficult for the Government to resist the imputation that in maintaining the rebate which gives the English silver plate manufacturer an advantage of eighteen pence an ounce over the Indian they are yielding to trade influences at home. The unfairness of the preference which the existing arrangement gives to English manufacturers will be realized if it is asked whether this or any similar treatment would be perpetuated if the aggrieved interest were in one of the Australian colonies instead of in England. It is a small matter, but even in small matters a Government is bound to be fair and consistent, and there is neither fairness nor consistency in a fiscal arrangement which puts the Indian silver worker at a substantial disadvantage in competing with the English manufacturer, and which checks the industrial and artistic development which it is the declared object of the representatives of the Queen's Government in this country to foster.

IT is to be hoped that Government will take effectual steps to ensure that their orders regarding the return of the European women to Cursetjee Suklajee Street are promptly attended to by those concerned. If some of our correspondents are rightly informed these orders have not been greatly welcomed in the police department. The memorials which have been got up, in order to deter Government from upsetting an order which ought never to have been passed, have given rise to fears that unless active steps are taken to ensure that the orders of Government are obeyed, the nuisance may not be abated as soon as it ought to be. That the Government are entirely right is not to be for a moment doubted. The action of the Police Commissioner, though no one can doubt that it was well-intentioned, is generally admitted to have been impolitic, and doubts have been thrown upon its legality. For some four score European outcaste women to be summarily expelled by police order from a street in which they have long resided was a serious proceeding, and one for which it is very hard to find any legal warrant. It must, we suppose, have been taken either under the Contagious Diseases Act, or under Sec. 14 of Act 48 of 1860, relating to houses of ill-fame. The ejected women were, it must be supposed, either registered women or not. If they were duly registered, there could be no possible doubt about their calling and occupation, and regarding the need of police supervision. If they were not registered, by what legal process were they ejected? The Commissioner of Police has denied in the public prints that the European women frequenting the notorious cold drink shops in the Fort were registered women, and that they ever resided in Cursetjee Suklajee Street. If they were not registered, the question at once arises why not? And what is to be thought of this way of administering an unsavoury Act concerning which a very determined agitation is now being carried on? Section 14 of Act 48 of 1860 runs as follows:—"On proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police or of a magistrate that a house is used as a common brothel or lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons of any description to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, such commissioner or magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and on being satisfied that the house is so used and is therefore a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of Rs. 25 for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used." Was this, we may reasonably ask, the section under which the Police Commissioner acted in ejecting the European women from the street referred to? If it was, the Commissioner must apparently have satisfied himself about the character of the women. And if they were of the class contemplated in this section, they ought apparently to have been on the public police register. But whether registered or not the Police Commissioner appears to have had no legal authority to eject them at all. All that he is empowerd by the law to do, is to summon the owner or tenant of the house to discontinue the use of it as a house of ill-fame, and in case of necessity to impose a fine. There is apparently no law whatever that empowers a police officer to do what the local Government even could not do, viz., to eject some fourscore European women from the houses occupied by them, and to turn them adrift on the public streets. The whole proceedings relating to this unsavoury subject seem forcibly to suggest two things—first, that the action of the responsible authorities in regard to these unfortunate women requires to be very carefully looked into; secondly, that the administration of the Police Act in Bombay requires to be adequately controlled, as the action of the police is controlled in the Mofussil by some independent judicial authority. Had there been in Bombay any authority corresponding with the District Magistrate in the Mofussil, these difficulties could not possibly have arisen. The District Magistrate is placed by law in a position of authority over the police. He works by public and judicial methods, and his decisions in executive matters are subject to revision at the instance of the Commissioners and of Government. Compare this system with that which now prevails in Bombay. The Police Commissioner decides matters of the greatest public importance on *ex-parte* information in his private office at Byculla. The proceedings are not reported, nor is any intimation given to the public that their interests are affected. But suddenly one fine morning a police *ukase* appears which makes houseless and homeless some fourscore European women of an unfortunate class, and turns them adrift on the public streets of Bombay to the infinite vexation of decorous citizens. Action of this summary kind may have been all very well thirty years ago when presidency magistrates were unknown, and when a well ordered criminal procedure was not invented. But in the present day it is somewhat of an anachronism, and we trust that when the new Police Bill for Bombay is prepared, it will be found feasible to place these matters on a more satisfactory footing.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has lost no time in endeavouring to drive home the valuable suggestion made by Sir Edward Walter in his letter describing the results of his cold weather tour in India in the interests of retired soldiers in general and the Corps of Commissionaires in particular. A few days before the mail left he asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the advisability of enrolling, as a reserve for Indian employment, those British soldiers who have completed their term of service in India and have subsequently determined to settle in Australia. The matter is one on which action cannot be taken until it has been carefully considered in India, and the first opinion to be taken is that of the Commander-in-Chief. To him, doubtless, reference will be made without delay, and Sir Frederick Roberts is so staunch a friend of the soldier, and is so readily receptive of new ideas that come wisely recommended to him, that it is sure to receive fair consideration from him. The scheme, however, has other bearings than those which concern the well-being of the discharged soldier. If Sir Edward Walter's estimate of its working is anything like accurate the reserve which will be available in Australia when his Corps of Commissionaires are organized there will be a valuable and readily available addition to the forces defending India. He has not given any detailed estimate of the growth of the force, and it has yet to be seen how many discharged soldiers would be led by the prospect of special reserve pay to turn aside to Australia instead of going home on receiving their discharge in India. But Sir Edward Walter is no visionary. The admirable success, financial and otherwise, which has attended his creation, the Corps of Commissionaires, proves that, and the public naturally has a good deal of faith in the practical side of any enterprise that comes recommended by him. Sir Roper Lethbridge has done well in pressing the subject on the attention of the Secretary of State, and it is to be hoped that it will not be lost sight of.

THE Under-Secretary of State has once again told the House of Commons that the formation of a Harbour Trust for Aden has for some time been under consideration by the Government of India, but he has not offered any explanation of the strange fact that though the Bill under which the Trust is to be formed was passed in the Bombay Legislative Council last July the Trust has still to be called into existence. Doubtless Simla, which has been unconscionably slow in giving its assent to the Bill, can explain this better than Mahableshwar, but an explanation is due all the same, and Sir John Gorst, though he has been asked so many questions on the subject, might be asked one more. He might also be asked what dredging operations are being carried on in Aden Harbour under the direction of the Aden Government. Our own information on the subject does not confirm the Under-Secretary's comforting assurance, for they were complaining at Aden not more than a month ago that the dredging of the Harbour had not yet been begun, although the necessity of the work had been officially admitted more than three years since. Whether the fault lies with the Government of India, or with the Government of Bombay in too long tolerating the *laisser faire* proceedings of the military administration of Aden in all that relates to the commercial interests of the place, is not a point on which Sir John Gorst's answer to Sir Richard Temple throws light. But it is not unreasonable to urge that the time has come when the authorities may with advantage recognize that Aden is a commercial port as well as a cantonment.

A TESTIMONIAL is about to be presented to Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., by the members of the National Liberal Club, in recognition of his services in connection with the formation and consolidation of that most successful institution. The presentation will be made at a dinner to be given to Mr. Digby at the Club on the 13th of June. Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, M.P., will preside. Mr. Digby has just been elected a member of the General Committee of the Club, his name standing fourteenth on the list of thirty successful candidates.

A TELEGRAM from China, of Saturday's date. reports that the yarn market was dull and prices of opium unchanged. The rate of exchange from Shanghai on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 307½ per 100 taels.

THE last Hyderabad Jarida contains the official notification of the appointment of Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung (Chief Justice) to be a Director of the Railway Company and also of the Mining Company. "On account of the suspension of Syed Abdul Huq, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, it is necessary to appoint on behalf of Government an official Director in his place on the Board of both the Railway Company and the Mining Company. It is therefore notified that with concurrence of the Resident, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung Bahadur has been appointed to this office temporarily or until further orders."

SUPPLIES are to be sent to the Sikkim Field Force to last till the end of June. The 32nd Pioneers and 250 mules are to be provisioned for four months longer. The telegraph line is to be extended at once as far as Gnatong.

A TELEGRAM, appearing in the columns of a Calcutta paper, says there is much discontent among the employés of the Southern Mahratta Railway, owing to delay in payment of their wages and salaries for April, which are not yet disbursed.

A PARTY of sportsmen from Trimulgherry that were out tiger shooting towards the Godavery have just returned to Calcutta having hadvery good sport: a bag of more than twelve tigers, besides bears and other animals, is not to be despised.

THE Royal Commission upon the gold and silver currency, which has not met for six weeks, held a meeting on May 4, Lord Herschell presiding. Mr. A. J. Balfour, who had not attended the meetings since he resigned the chairmanship of the Commission, was also present. The Commission commenced to consider its final report. There is not at present any divergence of opinion among the members as to the recommendation that should be made to Parliament, and it is understood that in July next the final report will be issued and the Commission dissolved.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye. Mr. St. Quintin Byrne, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rungpur, is transferred to Hazaribagh. Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, and Mr. H. S. Schurr, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act for him. Mr. B. Rattray, District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for a month and a half. Mr. H. N. Harris, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months.

PROBATE of the will, dated Jan. 2 last, of the late Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who died on Feb. 3, in his sixty-sixth year, has been granted to the executors, the Hon. Justice Sir James Charles Mathew Frederick Pollock, of Great Cumberland-place, and Frederick Harrison, to each of whom the testator bequeaths fifty guineas; to his wife, Lady Maine, he bequeaths his leasehold house in Cornwall-gardens, with its stabling, the furniture, and household effects, horses and carriages, three small gold University medals, 200 of his books, and £1,000; to his son, Charles Sumner Maine, the remainder of his books, three large gold University medals, and a presentation salver; and to his son, Henry Hallam Maine, his Swiney prize and Christ's Hospital gold medal. The residue of his property, the value of the personalty being declared at £46,715 6s. 7d., the testator leaves in trust to pay annuities of £1,200 to his wife and £200 to his son, C.S. Maine, during the lifetime of the former, and the remainder of the income to her, and on her death to pay two-thirds of the capital to his said son, C. S. Maine, and one-third to his son, Henry Hallam Maine. The testator directs that the copyright of any books of which he is the author shall not be sold.

The Postmaster-General on May 10 received in his private room at the House of Commons a deputation on the subject of the Sample Post Regulations, and in reply to arguments urged confessed that a good case had been made out for remitting the 6*d.* fine imposed by the regulations for packets from non-traders to the various firms. He did not think it fair that the trader should be made to suffer wholesale for the shortcomings of his correspondents. Some arrangements might possibly be made for meeting the difficulty by enclosing with the samples blank envelopes bearing the name of the firm. It seemed to him that it might be possible to allow such wrappers to return at the same rate as that at which the original wrapper went out. The deputation intimated that this would meet the case. Mr. Raikes added, however, that he was not in a position to make any definite engagement on the point.

THE Boadicea, the new flagship, left Portsmouth, on May 10, for the East Indies. She will call at Devonport to disembark the engineer officer who will superintend the full-power trial of the machinery on the run down the Channel. Her other ports of call are Madeira, St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius. At the last-named place she will embark Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, who transfers his flag from the Bacchante, and the latter will come home at once *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

SUB-LIEUTENANT SYDNEY R. FREMANTLE, R.N., having taken a first class in each of the following subjects—seamanship, navigation, torpedo-gunnery and pilotage—has been promoted by the Lords of the Admiralty to lieutenant's rank, the commission being antedated to July 14, 1887.

IN the northern division of Upper Burma, Bhamo and Myadaung have been quiet during the past week. In the Ruby Mines district, Mr. Richardson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with a party of police, attacked a hill where there were some dacoits and dislodged them, wounding two and capturing four guns. In Mingyan a party of military police attacked Boh We's camp, killed some of the dacoits, and captured two of Boh We's wives. Boh We narrowly escaped being captured. In the Southern division, 116 dacoits, including three leaders, surrendered in Minbu. Twenty-two others were arrested. Several of these were important captures.

THE Madras Railway Company are substituting steel rails for the iron ones at present in use on this line. The steel rails have been introduced on certain parts of the line only, and will ere long be substituted throughout the North and South-West lines.

SURPRISE was manifested in naval circles in Portsmouth on May 10, on its becoming known that the Admiralty had decided to recommend the Queen to sanction the appointment of Admiral Commerell, M.P. for Southampton, to the naval command of Portsmouth, *vice* Sir George Willis. The command is the most valuable office in the gift of the Admiralty, being worth £4,000 a year, as well as a house and yacht. The gallant Admiral owed his good fortune, it was understood, by his services as a member of the Primrose League. Unfortunately, his evacuation of Southampton has resulted in the loss of that borough, an intrusive Gladstonian having replaced him there.

THE Porte has received information that a large force of English, Austrian, Italian, and Spanish warships are to be assembled in the Mediterranean to cruise in Eastern waters. This has caused great uneasiness, and the Turkish Ministers at the different European Courts have been directed to ascertain the reason for this naval display. The rumour probably arises from the intended concentration of national fleets at Barcelona out of compliment to Spain.

ADVICES from Constantinople state that the plans for completing the fortifications of Adrianople and Tchataldja have been approved by the Porte, and will soon receive the sanction of the Sultan. According to these plans, the town of Tchataldja, which is about three miles distant from Constantinople, will become the centre of a large entrenched camp, capable of holding an army corps of fifty thousand men, and the pivot of a considerable army, the right wing of which will be protected by the Black Sea, and the left by the Sea of Marmora. The whole position will be defended by more than one hundred thousand men.

THE Madrid Government will, it is understood, postpone until the autumn the summoning of a conference on the affairs of Morocco. The Sultan of Morocco has gone on an expedition against the Arabs into the interior of his Empire, and for some weeks it will be impossible to communicate with him respecting the final arrangements for the programme of the conference, which the Powers have agreed shall consist of consular protection, reform, and positive concession to foreign trade.

THE Persian Embassy was the scene of a rare and interesting ceremony on May 2, when the Persian Ambassador presented to the Mirza Hussain Sharif the golden insignia of the Order of the Lion and Sun, which had been specially sent by the Shah for the decoration of the recipient, in recognition of his distinguished merit and patriotism.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—Mr. Raikes is reported to have obtained a conditional promise from Lord Salisbury of the reversion to the Governorship of Bombay. I can hardly believe this report. Lord Reay's tenure of office will not expire until March 30, 1890, and if Lord Salisbury has told Mr. Raikes that he shall have this place, which is worth about 15,000*l.* a year, he has done that which, to say the least, is more than unusual. In the ordinary course the appointment would come up for consideration in the autumn of next year. Mr. Raikes, with a perfectly safe seat, did not wish to leave Parliament at all events while he entertained strong hopes that he might be the Tory candidate for the office of Speaker, which, on greatly regretted grounds of health, is insecurely held by Mr Peel. I stated, the other day, that Mr. Peel was liable to a return of his painful illness, and he will now be absent from the chair for some time. After Whitsuntide the Speaker may obtain much repose while the Local Government Bill is day after day in committee.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

Evens on Ayrshire offered, 11 to 10 taken ;

5 to 1	against	Galore ;
6 to 1	„	Orbit ;
100 to 15	„	Crowberry ;
50 to 1	„	Van Dieman's Land.

The following are probable additional starters :—Benburb, Chillington, Nether Avon, Ossory and Simon Pure.

The prophets generally plump for Ayrshire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

Even	on	Ayrshire ;
5 to 1	against	Galore ;
6 to 1	„	Orbit ;
100 to 15	„	Crowberry ;
25 to 1	„	Benburb ;
33 to 1	„	Nether Avon ;
33 to 1	„	Ossory ;
50 to 1	„	Van Dieman's Land.

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY.

WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

The first witness to be called before the Select Committee of Inquiry into the Deccan Mining Concession on Friday, will be Mr. Hall, the Secretary of the Hyderabad Deccan Company. Mr. Winter, the solicitor, who drafted the agreement, will next be examined, and then Mr. Watson, the chief concessionaire, followed by Mr. William Morris, who arranged the floating of the shares in the market.

The eight brokers employed for the sale of shares to the Nizam's Government are to give evidence. Experts will testify to the manner in which Stock Exchange rules were observed in this operation.

The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk will tender his testimony after the examination of the witnesses who will depose to what took place in London, and will give such information as the Committee may deem desirable.

Mr. Cordery will also give evidence, and the friends of the Sirdar hope that his testimony will be favourable to the defence. On the other hand, Mr. Watson and Mr. Morris declare that they have nothing to conceal. It is said that there will be evidence that nearly all the shares sold to the Nizam were part of the 22,000 shares assigned to the Sirdar as his part of the Concession.

It is believed that revelations will be made which will certainly result in expulsions from the Stock Exchange.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The *Daily News* states that the officials of the India Office are busy collecting documents for submission to the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company.

The paper believes that evidence of a remarkable character as to the manner in which the capital of the Company was obtained in London will be presented at the Inquiry.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Dr. O'Dwyer, the Bishop of Limerick, has written to the Mayor of Limerick condemning the anti-Papal meeting which is to be held in the city to-morrow.

He has also forbidden the Priests of his diocese to attend it.

The Bishop declares that the Papal Decree in reference to the Plan of Campaign and to boycotting is binding on the conscience of Catholics.

COLONEL CHERMSIDE.

The appointment of Colonel Chermside as British Consul in Kurdistan appears in the *London Gazette*.

FISCAL WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

BERLIN, MAY 25.

Germany, and probably Austria also, is about to raise the duties on Russian corn in order to stop the flooding of the markets therewith.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 26.

A certain section of the Russian Press in discussing Afghan affairs is in favour of a division of [illegible]hanistan between England and Russia, the [illegible]mer Power going to Cabul and the latter to [illegible]erat.

THE CZAR AND PEACE.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar in receiving a religious deputation to-day said : " All my efforts will be directed to securing the maintenance of peace."

BANK NOTE FORGERY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 26.

A scare has taken place here owing to the discovery that a large number of forged five hundred franc notes have been circulated. The Bank of France has consequently been besieged all day by crowds of the public all eager to cash their notes.

HUNGARY AND FRANCE.

VIENNA, MAY 26.

M. Tisza, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber to-day, said : " Hungary will abstain from taking any part in the Paris Exhibition next year, fearing International complications may arise from the excited French feeling in case of the political situation becoming more involved."

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Correspondence is published in the *Gazette* between the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and her Majesty's Treasury, relating to the import duties on Indian manufactured silver in England.

The correspondence commenced on the 26th October, 1886. On the 2nd July, 1887, the Government of India re-opened the question by forwarding a statement of what had occurred up to date.

To this the Secretary of State replied by forwarding a copy of a letter to the Treasury and their reply thereto ; also a letter from the clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company, and asking the Viceroy's views on the letter.

The Goldsmiths' Company's letter states that the English manufacturer is allowed a rebate because he pays duty on an unfinished article, which duty may not be recouped for years, while the Indian importer pays on goods ready for marking and presumably on the point of being sold. Again, the Indian importer is protected against the English manufacturer because, if his work is below the standard, it is sent back, whereas that of the English maker is broken up. Some work from India easily passed the standard, while other work which had been condemned was below even the rupee standard.

The Government of India reply, in the first place, that there is no reason to suppose that Indian ware, when imported, is on the point of being sold. The English maker sends silver to be marked, and pays duty just before he finishes it off and exposes it for sale. The Indian manufacturer sends the article to exhibit for sale, and there is no reason why it should be sold sooner after arrival than an English article after it has paid duty. Secondly, protection to the English manufacturer is the same whether Indian wares are broken up or returned to India. The English manufacturer retains the monopoly for wares of silver of the English standard, while Indian wares, if of silver of the Indian standard, are not allowed to compete. The third remark, the Government say, is irrelevant. Our case applies to silver of the rupee standard and the English standard. If of the former, it is not allowed admission into the English market at all ; if of the latter, it has to pay the full 18d., while English competing goods get rebate.

No answer is given to these statements except to say that the whole of the rebate is not clear profit. The rebate is not defensible, even when only one-third of it is clear profit ; but it is certain that in nearly all cases two-thirds of it, and perhaps more, are clear profit, and English silver is protected against Indian to the extent at least of 2d. in the ounce. The Government letter concludes as follows :—

" We regret greatly to learn that the Treasury does not propose to take any action on our representations. In the earlier stages of this correspondence we were informed that there was a difficulty in connection with drawbacks. When we pointed out that such consideration should not interfere with the proper treatment of the case, we were informed that financial difficulties stood in the way. When the financial difficulties had disappeared we were told that a legal difficulty, the nature of which has not yet been mentioned, had arisen. In an enclosure of your lordship's present letter we are informed, without any reason being assigned, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to alter the duties. We venture to represent to your lordship that the tone of the letter from the Goldsmiths' Company and decision thereon of the Treasury can not but create an impression that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of that company and those whom it represents, and we would urge that India, which has given up nearly a million of cotton duties on the ground that they protected native industry against English, has some claim upon England for reciprocity on its part in permitting free competition between foreign and native manufacturers."

THE MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR TROOPS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

In reply to inquiries made by the Military authorities in this country the Ordnance Department at Home have stated that they could arm the whole of the British troops in India with the Magazine Rifles within twelve months from the date of orders being issued.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

Sir Barnes Peacock was unable from serious illness to attend the May sittings of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council.

SMALL-POX IN MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MAY 27.

Major O'Connor, Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, died yesterday of smalll-pox and was buried with Military honours. The Carabiniers lost Serjeant Truman and had many other cases. To-day Serjeant Cubbon, of the Transport Department, was attacked. Great alarm is generally felt of the desease spreading rapidly, and apprehensions are entertained that the seat is among the cattle which supply the station with milk.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

TRIESTE, MAY 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon, which left Bombay on the 7th inst., arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, MAY 26.

The Italian line steamer Manilla, which left Bombay on the 10th inst., arrived here this morning

COLOMBO, MAY 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice from Hongkong left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	70⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅝
Bar Silver	42

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	28,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	45,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	11,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	767,000	„
„ „ Surats	78,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	16,000	„

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

SOMETHING approaching to panic reigns in the War Offices and at the Horse Guards. The Commander-in-Chief and Lord Wolseley are now really scared at the comparatively defenceless position of England. The blame for this condition of things is, in this exalted quarter, placed upon the War Minister of the period and successive Ministries. Generally, however, this view is not accepted. The immediate effect of the panic has been to put Mr. Stanhope on his mettle. That gentleman, the day before yesterday, replying to a friendly deputation from the House of Commons, made the best speech on our national defences that has been heard for many a long day. But it was all the same, miserably inadequate. His scheme, resting as it does upon the Volunteer Artillery force, is really depending upon a body which has yet to be called into existence. The reward Mr. Stanhope gets for exhibiting real concern and actually proposing a plan is to be sneered at in some of the journals of his own Party, and to be told by others of the Opposition that he and Lord George Hamilton should be removed, and their places be taken by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill. The latter proposal is absurd. On the whole, Mr. Stanhope was able to make out a fairly good case for himself and his Party so far as the coaling stations in various parts of the Empire are concerned. The Ministry had better close up and support Mr. Stanhope, otherwise a Committee of Public Safety will take the work out of their hands. Not long ago a limited company was formed, Lord Hartington being one of the directors, to build war-ships. Now, a committee is being formed to organise the national defence. That staunch Unionist and ultra-patriot, Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, after having preserved Ireland to the Empire, is now going to save the United Kingdom and place it beyond the power of any foreigner to land on our shores. He it was who inspired Mr. Stead's notable articles on " The Truth about the Navy," and he has had more to do with the *Times*, attitude on " Parnellism and Crime" than any one else. Now he is the moving spirit in an influential body which is to have a preliminary meeting in London next week, and thence afterwards arouse such a feeling and bring such pressure to bear upon the Government that it shall not be possible for our present defenceless condition to continue. May he be successful ! Of course, all the Admirals who have so stoutly backed up Lord Charles Beresford have promised to attend the preliminary meeting. But Mr. Arnold Forster must make his committee more representative if he wishes to do any real good. The only name in any way connected with India in the published list is that of Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., C.I.E. The agitation is being floated in a now-characteristic and highly-fervid manner. The " contents bill" of the *Daily Telegraph* to-day contains the most exciting lines : " An Army without Arms" ; " The British Guns the worst Guns in the World," and the like. Here are the *Daily Telegraph's* main statements :—

1. Our army is insufficient.
2. No barrack accommodation exists for new recruits.
3. Many artillery batteries have the worst gun served out to any army in the world.
4. We have an excellent gun ; but no means of manufacturing it without much delay.
5. We have the best magazine rifle in the world ; not a single regiment is provided with it.
6. Army stores lamentably deficient.
7. The navy is inadequate for its duties.
8. There is not, in our fortresses, a single modern breech-loading gun.
9. Volunteer guns obsolete ; fort armaments, ditto ; shot and shell, ditto.
10. No guns ready for six ironclads awaiting them.

Who is to be blamed for this condition of things ? Is H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge the culprit ? Or Lord Wolseley ? Or, the last half dozen War Ministers, including Lord Hartington, Mr. Smith and Mr. Stanhope ? National defences will become the " boom" of the summer.

Whatever opinions may be entertained regarding their aims, everyone agrees that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone have displayed good generalship this week. They have both evidently made up their mind that, although Mr. Chamberlain has accepted an invitation to spend a portion of the Whitsuntide Recess with Sir William Harcourt at his pretty place in the New Forest, there is no hope whatever of the Liberal Unionists being reconciled to the majority of their party, and that all the forces at the command of the Gladstonians should be directed to influencing the large mass of voters who stand aloof from political organizations, and whose action decides a general election. The *mot d'ordre* in the Liberal Camp just now seems to be not " Remember Mitchelston" ; but " Remember the General Election." In making electioneering speeches Mr. Parnell at the dinner of the Eighty Club, and Mr. Gladstone at the meeting of the Noncorformist Ministers, set their respective followers an example which will be extensively followed during the Whitsuntide Recess. So far as Parliament is concerned there is scarcely any interest in its proceedings either within or without the House. The talk that the life of the present Parliament may be prolonged five years is in contradiction to the appearance of things at St. Stephen's itself. You will remember how languidly the Session opened. Matters in this respect instead of being better are worse, and the beggarly array of empty benches that presents itself every night is indicative of the dog days rather than the second week in May. It is as much as the Whips can do to keep a House. The faded appearance of so many members of Parliament, which must strike the most unobservant of visitors, is not due to work in the legislative chamber, but to duties in committees upstairs. The number of committees sitting this Session, apart from those relating to private bills, is abnormally large, and very few constitutions are able to bear the continual strain day after day without feeling its effects. But, after all, it is only a comparatively small proportion of members who bear this additional burden, and the lassitude of Parliament to which I have referred does not arise from overwork. It is suffering from premature old age, and unless some means are discovered by which it can obtain a new lease of life, the chances of its dying a natural death are, I should say, extremely remote. The Liberals, of course, consider this a consummation devoutly to be wished ; but the more sober members of the Party express themselves rather doubtfully as to the effect of an appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule for Ireland at the present time. There has been no secession from the Gladstonian Party since the General Election, and the Liberal Unionists, in spite of a few notable defections, are, practically, as numerous as they were two years ago. The only doubtful persons are those who vote one time for the Conservatives and the next for the Liberals. Has Home Rule made any head way with this important class ? Ardent Gladstonians will tell you that it has, but they have no substantial ground on which to base their judgment. I think, however, that the feeling of personal hostility to the more prominent of the Nationalist leaders is not nearly so pronounced as it used to be. This change dates from the unsuccessful attempts, as the public consider them, of the *Times* to prove the complicity of Mr. Parnell and his principal lieutenants in the diabolical designs of the dynamitards. At first impartial persons adopted an attitude of what may be called suspicious reserve, but when it was seen that reputable men in the Liberal Party went out of their way to mark their confidence in the men branded as the associates of assassins, and to meet them on terms of political and social equality, the suspicion was shifted from the Parnellites to their accusers. Whether, as some people suppose, the forthcoming trial of Mr. F. H. O'Donnell's action for libel against the *Times* will throw any light on the good faith of the charges brought against the Irish members by that journal remains to be seen.

It is difficult to understand why so much importance was attributed beforehand to Mr. Parnell's invitation to dine at Willis's Rooms last Tuesday as the guest of the Eighty Club. We are told that the dinner was in the nature of " a certificate of character," but I should have thought that had been presented when the Gladstonian M.P.'s entertained the uncrowned King of Ireland at the National Liberal Club a few weeks after the appearance of the " Parnellism and Crime" articles. The significance of Mr. Parnell's appearance at the very hospitable board of the Eighty Club was, I take it, more of a personal than a political character. This is not the first time the Club has invited Parnellites to dine with them, but it never before had an Irish member as its principal guest. From this point of view the members of the Eighty Club no doubt intended to pay the Nationalist chief a high compliment, but the invitation lost some of its grace by being so long delayed. Mr. Parnell's speech, though it has been received with a chorus of unqualified approval by the Gladstonians, was, in some respects, a disappointment to many of the followers of the G. O. M., and, I believe, there is some foundation for the statement of the *Standard*, that among a section of the Nationalist Party considerable dissatisfaction has been excited by his disavowal of the Plan of Campaign. It was to be expected that Mr. Parnell would have something to say in reply to Lord Carnarvon's explanation in the House of Lords of the famous interview, but the public are a little tired of hearing about that incident. They have already formed their opinion on the matter, and nothing that either Mr. Parnell or Lord Carnarvon can now say will cause them to change it. Many Conservatives, however, now admit that although the ex-Lord Lieutenant had no authority to commit his colleagues, the Parnellites might have had some excuse for thinking otherwise ; and not a few of the more independent of Lord Salisbury's supporters feel that the Prime Minister does not come out of the affair quite so well as they could wish. As for Lord Carnarvon there is a pretty general opinion both among Liberals and Conservatives that it would have been better for his reputation if he had stood to his guns instead of adopting a penitent attitude which does not square with his well-known views. It is stated, I see, that the "empty house" in which the Nationalist Leader and the Lord Lieutenant exchanged their views was the town residence of Lord Carnarvon, in Portman Square. This must be a mistake, for Mr. Parnell distinctly said that the interview took place in Dublin. It is further said that Mr. Parnell was invited to meet Lord Carnarvon at dinner in the house of one of the Conservative members for Sheffield, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, I presume, but that the Irish leader, for reasons of his own, declined the invitation.

Mr. Parnell's remarks on the Papal Rescript have attracted attention. The Conservative Press has not failed to point out that he was guilty of *suppressio veri* by passing over the condemnation by the Holy Office of "the boycott" and only mentioning the Plan of Campaign. But Mr. Dillon had already dealt exhaustively with boycotting, which was first recommended by Dean Swift in the case of the traitors who took Wood's halfpence, and O'Connell had expressly inculcated the duty of refusing to buy from or speak with traitors who had betrayed the common cause. It has also been pointed out that in all ages the Church excommunicated, *i.e.*, has " boycotted " those who have incurred its displeasure. As a Protestant Mr. Parnell evidently felt some difficulty in dealing with the action of the Vatican, and left such subjects to his lieutenants ; but it seems that his carefully prepared words have given satisfaction to his Catholic followers. " I do not think," he said, " it is my business as an Irish Protestant to vindicate the freedom in political matters of Irish Catholics, for from my experience in such matters of other attempts from the same quarter to influence Irish Catholics in their political duty I am perfectly convinced that those gentlemen know perfectly well how to vindicate themselves, and that they will allow no body of prelates, no matter how numerous, or how high, or how influential, to dictate to them, or to influence them one jot or one iota in their duty—in their political duty—to their country." He went on to say : " The thing has been tried from Rome over and over again, and ever since the Irish people got their constitutional rights they have always defeated these attempts of the British by intriguing at Rome to put fetters and manacles upon the hands of the Irish leaders." He added : " I have no fear at the present moment that this attempt on the part of this body at Rome will have any other result than the disastrous failure—and I believe the Catholics feel it to be disastrous from a religious point of view—that has attended previous attempts in the same direction." It is understood that Mr. Parnell, in alluding to previous " attempts from the same quarter to influence Irish Catholics in their political duty " was thinking more particularly of the efforts of Leo XIII.'s predecessors to prevent the faithful in Ireland from subscribing to the Parnell Testimonial—efforts, it will be remembered, which had precisely the contrary effect to that intended.

Among the guests at the dinner on Tuesday night was Sir Edwin Arnold, who left immediately after Mr. Parnell's speech, apparently to inspire the furious attack on the Irish Nationalists that appeared in the following morning's issue of the *Daily Telegraph*. Sir Edwin Arnold was present, not in his capacity as a journalist, but as a guest of a member of the Club, and considerable indignation is expressed in Irish and Gladstonian political circles at what is called his bad taste. Some one has pointed out that not long ago Mr. Parnell by express invitation had an interview with the editor of the *Telegraph*, who now includes him in the same category as the plotters of assassinations and dynamite outrages. The author of " The Light of Asia " had better be careful, or he may find himself in the same box as Lord Carnarvon ! At all events, the Gladstonians, or some of them, are seriously considering whether they shall in future hold any intercourse with the Unionists, who will reciprocate the boycott.

One of the most amusing and significant features of the Parliamentary week is the adroit way in which Mr. James. Stuart has put Sir John Gorst, Sir James Fergusson, and the India Office, in the wrong. It is not easy to conceive anything more pitiable than the Under-Secretary's action respecting the " arrangements" made in Indian military camps for British soldiers. Sir John's ignorance would have been profound, were it not that one could see it was an ignorance carefully cultivated for a particular object. " Does such and such a circular exist ?" asked the Apostle of Purity. " I don't know," replied the official. " Will you enquire ?" " Yes," was the reply, " I will write out to India." Thus far one night. On another the terms of the circular are set forth, and very disagreeable terms they are. In presence of them Sir John was still ignorant. But, when he was hard-pressed, as officials often are, by men very much in earnest, he admitted such a circular as was described was an abomination and if it existed it should be withdrawn and nothing like it substituted. One moral was the little knowledge of the official ; the complete knowledge of the critic. Another moral (commended to Indian Reformers) was : If you are only master of your facts and are persistent enough you may overcome even the India Office.

I have mentioned in an earlier paragraph the name of Mr. King. In doing so I am reminded that he is ballotting for a day on which to bring forward the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civilians of India. The Parliamentary Agent of the aggrieved Service men is, in his turn, securing promises from Members to be present on the day which Mr. King may get and to support him in the attempt he will make to get the India Office to recognise and redress grievances which everybody, except those who remove them, admit.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 26.

10 p.m.	83·4

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	88·1
2 p.m.	89·2
4 p.m.	88·3

A SAD incident on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, Captain S. D. Shallard, while on the voyage from Bombay, was reported on the arrival of the ship in Plymouth Sound. Mrs. Jacobs wife of Mr. Lionel Jacobs, Executive Engineer, Bombay, who has been suffering for some time from melancholia, was placed on board the Massilia for passage to London, where her parents reside, in charge of Mrs. Taggart, who was represented as her nurse. A strict watch was placed on Mrs. Jacobs's movements, a bar being fixed across the port of the cabin which she and her companion occupied. Mrs. Jacobs became very depressed in spirits, and at night a watch was kept on the cabin door, it being feared that she would contrive to escape the vigilance of her friend. Two days before the Massilia arrived at Aden Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. Taggart retired to rest as usual. Mrs. Taggart was disturbed by a sudden rush about midnight, and then found her charged missing. An alarm was raised, and search was made for Mrs. Jacobs, who was nowhere to be found. She had not been seen to leave her cabin, and it is supposed that she forced herself through the aperture left in the port, a splash having been heard about the time she was missed. Mrs. Jacobs was only 26 years of age.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BOMBAY.

Truth, of May 10, which arrived with the mail of Saturday, has the following paragraph, which appears to have inspired the London correspondent of a contemporary with the idea that it might be worth a telegram, which, though three weeks after date, might still come in level with the mail. Here is what *Truth* has to say in regard to Lord Reay's probable successor :—" It has become the custom of late years to practically fill up the more important Indian and Colonial appointments long before they are really vacant. Lord Carrington, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Stanley were given their repective posts many months in advance of the vacancy taking place, and now I hear that the reversion of Bombay has been promised to Mr. Raikes, whose 'claims' have been considered to be superior to those of Sir William Hart-Dyke, who was also a candidate for this very desirable post."

THE HYDERABAD SCANDALS IN LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on May 11, says :—So much has been published respecting the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company that people have already—rightly or wrongly—prejudged the decision of the Select Committee and talk of the Deccan scandals. For a time they used the word " alleged": that they have now dropped. Nothing new of a material character has been published here during the week. Nevertheless events have moved. The Select Committee has had its initial sitting and has (as I predicted would be the case) appointed Sir Henry James its chairman. No evidence will be taken till June last. The Whitsuntide holidays and the non-arrival of Mehdi Ali until Whit-Sunday render any other course unadvisable. At present it has not been decided that parties interested may be represented by counsel, but the chances are all in favour of counsel being permitted to attend. Sirdar Diler Jung, while he appears to have been very inactive in Hyderabad, has shown some signs of life here, for he has chosen Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., as his leading adviser. He might have done better ; he could very easily have done worse. Some comment has been made on the *Times*' " own correspondent " at Secunderabad telegraphing a message in the interests of Diler Jung, seeing that very little has hitherto appeared in that journal from Hyderabad ; what has come has been through the Calcutta correspondent of that journal. Who is the *Times*' correspondent at Secunderabad ? It has not yet appeared in any of the newspapers here, but it is a fact that, taking advantage of his presence in England, the Nizam's Minister has appointed Nawab Mehdi Hussan Director of the Hyderabad Railway Company and of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company. The appointment has been regarded with much satisfaction by the English Directors of both companies. Sir Richard Meade, Chairman of the Railway Company, has been heard to express himself as greatly gratified at the appointment. I am inclined to think no better step could have been taken. All through the excitement which has been caused by the revelations, the Nawab has maintained a most judicial reserve. He might have been in permanent sitting on the High Court bench, so far as any one has been able to " interview " him on the one side or the other of this controversy. Under these circumstances he will be able to act wisely and well, alike in the interests of the *bona fide* shareholders, of the concessionaires against whom such serious things are alleged, of Diler Jung whose position is so serious, and, above all, of his Highness, who appears to have been treated with so much want of consideration throughout. How the whole thing will end it is almost bootless to predict. This much, however, is certain. The claims of the fifteen hundred shareholders are of a kind to merit the most equitable consideration on the part of Sir Asman Jah and the Hyderabad administration generally ; no doubt this equitable consideration will be given. Indeed, good may come out of all this evil, if only the money which the shareholders have paid can be laid hold of and applied for developing the mineral resources of the great Deccan State.

THE TRANSFER OF SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your telegram from London announcing that the Secretary of State is opposed to the transfer of Sind unless a suitable equivalent can be provided for Bombay is highly important. The report suggests that there is a fundamental difference of opinion on the subject between the Simla and the London Council ; and it is far from improbable that this difference may lead to a maintenance of the *status quo* for some time to come. The proposal of the Government of India to hand over Sind to the Punjab, without giving Bombay any equivalent territory in exchange, seems to be susceptible of only one interpretation. It is a distinct blow aimed at the status of the Bombay Government, and must almost inevitably lead in the near future to the degradation of that Government to the rank of a Lieutenant-Governorship and the abolition of the Executive Council. Bombay, without Sind and without any equivalent territory in exchange, would undoubtedly become small in every sense. In population, area, and public interests the diminished Bombay Presidency would become patently inferior to Bengal and Calcutta, and Simla would unite to put a stop to the expensive anomaly of administering Bombay with a Governor and Council, while Calcutta was content with a simple Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere. Is it the intention of the Government of India to degrade the Bombay Government or not ? There are several considerations which seem to point to the probability that the Government of India have such intention, and are using this question of the transfer of Sind as the best available means of effecting their purpose. In his well-known work entitled " British India and its Rulers," Mr. Justice Cunningham has given forcible expression to the well-known Simla jealousy of the *quasi* independent Governments of Madras and Bombay. He has complained of their insubordination and their pettiness, their extravagance and their general feebleness. And he has recommended *sans phrases* that their independence be destroyed, and that they be placed unmistakeably under the same control and supervision as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Local prepossessions and prejudices apart, there is much to be said in favour of this proposal. It would strengthen the position of the Viceroy. It would render the whole administration more homogeneous. It would effect an enormous economy. The services, of course, would not like the change, and the populations now subject to the Bombay and Madras Governments might fear that their interests would be sacrificed by the change of system. But the administration would, in my opinion, be rather strengthened than weakened by the substitution of Lieutenant-Governors for Governors, and by increasing the control of the Supreme over every branch of the public service. But an important change of system like this, if contemplated at all, ought certainly to be publicly discussed on its own merits. If the proposal be sound it ought to bear public discussion, and the public ought to be fairly and frankly informed what the proposed transfer of Sind really means. If, however, there be no intention to degrade the Bombay Government, and if the present costly arrangements are to continue, then it goes without saying that an equivalent for Sind must be provided before the scheme can come within the province of practical administration at all. If, however, I have correctly expressed the real views of Government on the subject, there will be much hard fighting before the Supreme Government will allow the Government of the Central Provinces to be dismembered for the benefit of Bombay. Calcutta and Simla are interested in keeping things as they are for the benefit of the Bengal Services. They would have no objection to filch Sind from Bombay if they can do so in the way of business and without fear of reprisals ; but if it be once clearly understood that Sind to the Punjab means half the Central Provinces to Bombay, it is quite possible, nay probable, that all the authorities concerned may prefer to leave things as they are.

C. S.

PICNICS AND "BURRA-KHANAS" AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 25.

SINCE the time of Lord Elphinstone, Matheran has never been so lively, gay, and good humoured as now. Good humour, like bickering and backbiting, is catching, and the genial spirit of Dr. Barry is the leading influence. Where he goes there are no cliques or coteries. His hospitalities are on an extensive scale. He has an " at home" every Saturday at the Gymkhana, and last Saturday he gave a large picnic in the Mar'd Rai forest, when fifty or sixty guests met on a carpeted spot in the newly opened up jungle to play rounders, hunt the slipper, kiss in the ring, &c., and to enjoy choice refreshments in the way of dainty eatables freely moistened with tea, coffee, claret cup, champagne cup, and all sorts of good things. It was a great success, and was fully appreciated. These generous gaieties will keep Dr. Barry's name long in the memory of many visitors to Matheran.

Yesterday being the Queen's birthday, Pinto gave a great dinner to some forty visitors to his hotel and other guests. It was quite a success, as indeed these spontaneous efforts of Pinto always are. Dr. Barry proposed the health of our Sovereign Lady, which was drunk in the never failing hearty spirit which always greets that toast.

The toast of the evening was Pinto. It was proposed by Mr. Fraser Hore, who prefaced it with some good-natured remarks, which put the company into the gayest of spirits, and elicited frequent bursts of applause. He said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been called upon to propose a toast this evening—a thing I never did before in my life. But it is a pleasant subject to me, as I have known the Pinto family since 1861. Perhaps, you, ladies and gentlemen, do not know the history of the Pinto family. I will briefly state it to you. When Bombay was given to Charles II. as a wedding present, who, I should like to ask you, was the Lord of the Manor of Bombay—a place then composed of swamp and a lot of mangrove bushes ? Why, Pinto ! Who, again, ladies and gentlemen, owned that stately place called Surat when the Dutch and the English took possession of it ? Why, Pinto ! Then, again, ladies and gentlemen, who was the King of Thana—for I will call him a king—when Sivajee came down from the Deccan with his forces to drive the British out of India ? Why, Pinto ? Then if we look as far as Goa—that lovely country which we all go from Bombay to see, because it is so pretty—who was the head man there I should like to know ? Why, Pinto ! Who is the head of the family of the butlers of Bombay—of my butler John, and of the boys at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, and also at the Yacht Club ? Why, Pinto ! I have known Mr. Pinto's family since 1861. His father was beloved by all Europeans, and that is the reason why his hotel at Matheran was always so popular. His son, ladies and gentlemen, I can only describe by a quotation from Horace, that great Latin historian :—

" *Antiquitus elegans homo*"—

Handsome old chap. He is a man with a big heart, and a large account at his Banker's. He does not care what he makes out of us. All he cares about is to see that all his guests are happy and comfortable, and, ladies and gentlemen, I think I may truly say that we have been very happy and comfortable at Matheran this season. What would the place be without children ? Dear little George has gone away, but, ladies and gentlemen, we have little Willie still with us and that

" Lovely being scarcely formed or moulded,
A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet unfolded"—

Little Eva ! What with these children and the beautiful ladies we have at the Hotel, I think we ought to be very happy. We cannot control the climate. If we could, I am confident Pinto would make it 20 degrees cooler for us. The rains are coming, but we have still a fine time before us. Ladies and gentlemen, look at him who stands there at the bottom of the table,—look at him—look at his face—look at his eyes—look at his chin—look at his nose—look at his everything. I call on you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink his health, which, I am sure, you will do. Pinto, my boy, here's towards you. God bless you !

This was followed in time by some very good music by ladies and gentlemen of the company, and a part of the room was cleared for the light fantastic. A really nice evening came to an end at the respectable hour of " night's cheerless noon," which was far from cheerless on this occasion, as we had a good moon on the top of other good things.

The school sports come off to-morrow, when we shall have more fun to tell you about. I must not tax your space further now than to give you some pleasant lines which were spirited on to the branch of a tree in the night, and found waving in the fresh breeze this morning :—

OUR PINTO.

Who is the most obliging man
That harbours guests at Matheran ?
You know it is no other than
Our Pinto.

Who feeds us from his ample store ?
Whose virtues roused th'historic lore
And eloquence of Fraser Hore ?
Our Pinto.

What hostelry has music gay
To drive corroding care away
Except the Caravanserai
Of Pinto ?

Where may each guest, besides the jam
With ham and eggs his stomach cram ?
Varied, next morn, with eggs and ham !
At Pinto's.

Who on the twenty-fourth of May
Commemorates the Natal day
Of England's Queen-Victoria ?
Our Pinto.

Long may that Queen prolong her reign,
While every year fresh guests again
Swallow the turkey and champagne
Of Pinto.

And when his earthly troubles cease
Let's pray that everlasting peace
May wait that gentle Goanese,
Our Pinto.

NOTES FROM KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, MAY 25.

THIS favourite hill-resort attracts each succeeding year an increased number of visitors. During the past few weeks there has been a constant stream of health-seekers ; the majority of the arrivals consisting of those who, wishing to escape for a time from the wear and tear of life in your busy city, come to enjoy the repose to be found on the pleasant hill-sides of Khandalla. Many hail from Poona, Hyderabad, and more distant stations. All the available house accommodation is more than exhausted ; the hotel is full ; and at the Travellers' Bungalow there is not a vacant room. In every direction new bungalows are springing up, and in a few years we may expect to see a pretty considerable hot-weather population on the hills around here, and at Lanowlee. The Jesuit Fathers from Bombay and their students from St. Mary's College have been passing the May holidays amongst us ; we have also the Cowley Sisters and a contingent of the pupils from St. Peter's Schools. The presence of so many lively young people, and the occasional performances of the St. Mary's band, lend a deal of animation to the place.

Yesterday the anniversary of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's birthday was celebrated here with no little *eclat*, the credit of which must be given to the Jesuit Fathers at St. Mary's Villa. At sunrise the event was announced by the customary salute from two small pieces of cannon in the compound of their bungalow. The building was handsomely decorated with flags and bannerets. At six o clock the College band proceeded to the Barracks, where, after the regulation parade of the soldiers at present stationed there, the National Anthem and other appropriate airs were played. In the evening there was an *al fresco* musical performance at St. Mary's, to which many of the Khandalla residents were invited. The bungalow was gaily illuminated with a profusion of Chinese lanterns. At the close of the concert, there was a very successful display of fireworks, after which the band loyally rendered " God Save the Queen."

A cricket team came here from Lanowlee yesterday to measure their strength with the St. Mary's lads, but they fared no better than did the military a couple of weeks ago ; although they played with much pluck, they got very badly beaten in the friendly contest.

Since Sunday last the days have been unpleasantly hot, but we have ample compensation in the cool nights and mornings we enjoy. The announcement that an early monsoon may be expected is not agreeable news for those who were looking forward to a stay of a few weeks more on the hills. In the course of ten or twelve days the exodus from Khandalla will probably commence.

INDIA'S LATEST BISHOP.

On Saturday a cablegram from New York, designed for the friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout India, was received in Bombay:—"Thoburn, Missionary Bishop. Status satisfies." This announcement was immediately forwarded to Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The presiding elder of the Ajmere District, being in the city, telegraphed to his preachers at Jubbulpur, Mhow, and Ajmere: "Have rejoicings to-morrow. Telegram—Thoburn, Missionary Bishop. Status satisfies." The Methodists, and to some extent the other Christian public of India, have been awaiting news from America as to this election with much interest, and those particularly affected, with anxiety. The cablegram comes from the General Conference. This is a delegated body of ministers and laymen, which meets once in four years, during May, usually taking the entire month for its deliberations. The delegates from the three M. E. Conferences in India have had weighty duties in representing their constituency, which has become numerically important, and because of occupying strategic positions throughout the empire and on account of being the vanguard of the largest denomination in the United States of America, a body which gives every indication of pushing its Indian work with rapidly increasing forces of men and means.

The desire and expectation of the Methodists of India had its official expression in the report on "Resident Bishop for India" adopted in the city of Bombay on the 19th of February last year, when the Central Conference, a representative body having ministerial and lay delegates from the three conferences, North, South, and Bengal, expressed itself as follows:—"While we fully appreciate and are profoundly grateful for the amount of supervision our beloved Bishops have been able to give us since the first visit of the sainted Bishop Thomson in 1861, when our first Conference was organised, until the coming of our latest beloved Bishop Ninde, who has given so much time, and has been able to so thoroughly and carefully look into our work in all its branches,—North, South, East and West,—still we are convinced that the time has now come when for the most efficient working of our system of Methodism in all India we need much more than a brief biennial visitation. Therefore, resolved, that we most earnestly and respectfully memorialise the approaching General Conference to so plan and arrange the work of Episcopal supervision throughout the entire church that a Bishop may come to India as a general superintendent residing in India." The cablegram indicates that this request has not been literally complied with, but the expression, "status satisfies" suggests that, while the Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D., has been elected Missionary Bishop for India, as the Rev. William Taylor, evangelist in Bombay in 1872, founder of the South India Bengal Conferences, has been for four years Missionary Bishop for Africa, and doubtless continues such, that term has been so defined that there is some reciprocity of authority between General and Missionary Bishop, the positions being of equal rank, the latter not having excessive autocratic power within their territory. This action of the General Conference will be awaited with much interest. The first number of the daily published by the Conference will be here in a few days, and may give intimations of purpose. But the large committees carry on their consultations until the middle of the month or later, and then the Conference decides upon their reports. Letters from the delegates explaining all will have started before these lines are printed. The person who has been elected to the responsible position of Bishop in India is widely and well known as a remarkable man.

A GREAT AND GROWING SCANDAL.

Under the heading of "A great and growing scandal" the *St. James's Gazette* writes as follows:—"The horse," as an unknown writer once observed, "is a noble animal, but when irritated he will not do so." The Indian Rajah enjoys a well-earned reputation for munificence, but if he is invited to loosen his purse-strings too often there is some danger that both his liberality and his patience may become exhausted.

Within the last few years the appeals made to our Indian feudatories for subscriptions and donations in behalf of various public objects have grown more numerous and pressing than ever. The Rajah is always being asked for money to found this or to promote that, and he is beginning to feel a little uneasy. He likes to stand well in the eyes of the British Government; he lives in hope of being made a G.CS.I. or of having a few extra guns added to his salute; and he is keenly alive to the advantages gained by keeping Political Agents in good-humour, which is a much easier matter when his name is down for a handsome gift in aid of the Government's latest fancy. But honour, and even comfort may be purchased too dearly, and Rajahs and Nawabs are inclined to wonder if the British Government will ever be satisfied. Sometimes their money is wanted for a college, then for a hospital; sometimes for a new university in India, and then for an Indian Institute at Oxford or Cambridge. Two years ago they were all asked to subscribe to a fund for training and employing lady doctors; and shortly afterwards—besides having to send presents to her Majesty the Queen on her Jubilee, and after founding, as many of them did, public buildings at their own capitals in celebration of the happy event—they were expected to assist in the endowment of an Imperial Institute in London. Last of all, they are afraid now that, unless they follow the Nizam's lead and contribute their share to the cost of defending the empire, their loyalty may be suspected. "The Nizam's offer," they argue, "is evidently looked on as a proof of his Highness's loyalty: unless we take the hint we shall be thought disloyal." It is not at all surprising, therefore, to learn, as we do on excellent authority, that some of the Rajahs view with alarm what they conceive to be a complete change in their relations with the ruling Power. In fact, the systematic begging that goes on threatens to do incalculable damage in various ways. We run a risk, not only of disgusting the native chiefs, but also of demoralizing our own officials. This alone is a very serious matter; but worse than all, of course, is the disgrace which such practices bring upon the English name, and that in regions where, more than anywhere else in the world perhaps, it should be kept high and clear.

There is a plausible theory that, as the Indian chief owes his security to British rule, it is only right that he should be made to pay. Since there is no regular assessment on this account, and no exaction of a compulsory tribute, it is argued that we need not scruple to take all we can get in the shape of voluntary contributions. If these are not forthcoming, a certain amount of pressure is lawful. Pressure has been exerted accordingly, and in some cases with great effrontery. Financial embarrassments have blunted the conscience of the Indian authorities, just as impecuniosity deadens the sense of shame in a private person. In the old days of John Company the court of directors set their face against the practice of asking the chiefs for subscriptions for public purposes. Wholesome restrictions were imposed; and cases are on record of high officials getting themselves into serious trouble by ignoring the policy thus laid down. The interference of the home authorities is once more needed. Public opinion in India itself as not strong enough to act as a restraint. The check must be applied from England; and if some of our members of Parliament would examine into the matter, their time would be more profitably spent than in crying "Yea, yea!" and "Nay, nay!" with Parliamentary Whips.

What is wanted is a rule forbidding appeals to a native chief on behalf of any public object not under his own control, except with the special sanction of the Secretary of State; and this sanction should be given sparingly. There is hardly a Native State in all India in which large sums might not be profitably spent on public works, on schools, and on hopitals. In most of them decent roads are badly wanted; and more money might well be laid out on irrigation canals. What is even more to the point, the Indian Prince whom we praise for open-handed liberality is as often as not a man who has crushed his subjects by oppressive taxation and outrageous imposts. To confer honours on a Rajah who subscribes lavishly on official invitation, while his subjects live or die in abject poverty, is by no means worthy of the British name. The proffered grants in aid of frontier defence open up a different question. Undoubtedly the chiefs of India may be called upon to assist in defending India from foreign invasion: indeed, they are bound to do so by treaty. But considerations of policy would prescribe that, instead of their offerings being added to the general resources of the empire, each contribution should be specially devoted to some purpose which, while forming a necessary part of a scheme of defence, should be visibly connected with the State that makes it. Wherever it is safe to transform a native chief's army into a really efficient force by giving it English officers and proper arms, that might be done. Elsewhere regiments might be raised bearing the chief's name and taking their turn of service in other parts of India. This however, is departing from the main contention, which is that, before it is too late, a stop should be put to the demands made on Indian Rajahs on behalf of objects which they neither understand nor care about. It is a bad practice. Persisted in, it irritates him that gives and degrades him that takes; and the irritation on the one side, and the degradation on the other, are distinctly visible already.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PORT TRUST FOR ADEN.

On May 4, in answer to Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Gorst said: The establishment of a port trust for Aden has been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India; but no intimation has yet been received that the question is settled or a port trust is in existence. Dredging is going on meanwhile under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER.

In reply to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir J Gorst said: There is no official record of any communication between Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Tayler in 1868, other than that printed in Parliamentary Paper, 308 of 1879. But a letter addressed to Lord Salisbury in 1877, which being practically an application for honours, was, according to the usual practice of the the India Office, dealt with personally by the Secretary of State, and not officially by the Secretary of State for India in Council, is still preserved in the India Office. This letter enclosed copies of the correspondence which Mr. Tayler alleged to have taken place between himself and Sir S. Northcote in 1867-68. There is no record of Sir S. Northcote's alleged assurance other than a statement of Mr. Tayler, nor any record of such assurance having been communicated to the Duke of Argyll. There is, however, no ground for supposing that the case was not fully investigated by the Duke of Argyll. The questions submitted to the Duke of Argyll by Mr. Tayler's memorial of October 1868 were—(1) That the order for his removal from the office of Commissioner of Patna in 1857 might be cancelled; (2) that he might be recommended to her Majesty for honorary distinction; (3) that pecuniary compensation might be awarded him.

THE CEYLON RAILWAY.

On Monday, May 7, in answer to Captain M'Calmont Mr. Stuart-Wortley, in the absence of Baron H. de Worms, said:—The Secretary of State has sanctioned an extension of the existing Ceylon Railway from its present terminus at Nannaya to Haputale, a distance of 25½ miles. It has been decided, on the strong recommendation of the Governor and the consulting engineer, not to introduce a break of gauge on this the last section of a line, 158 miles long. The estimated cost of the extension, if executed by contract, is 17,500*l*. per mile, but the consulting engineer anticapates that this will be reduced to 17,100*l*. per mile if the work is executed departmentally. The conditions in this instance are specially favourable to the departmental system, the adoption of which has been forcibly advocated by the Governor on the grounds of economy and expedition. In these circumstances, there is no intention of inviting tenders for broad and narrow gauge lines.

PROSTITUTION IN INDIA.

Mr. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with respect to a paper to which his attention had been called, which purported to be a copy of a memorandum issued from the office of the quarter-master-general in India relating to the subject of prostitution, whether he was now able to state if such a document, or any document substantially of that character, had been issued from that or any other Government office.

Sir J. Gorst: No; but I am able to state that the Secretary of State has taken such steps that the document, if authentic, will be forthwith cancelled; and orders have, as I have already frequently stated, been sent out to India which will put an absolute stop to such practices if they have existed.

Mr. Stuart asked whether, seeing the very serious and important character of the document in question, the hon. gentleman would lay it upon the table of the House if it existed. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Gorst: When I find out whether the document exists or not I will say whether I will lay it upon the table.

Mr. Stuart asked if the hon. gentleman would take immediate steps to telegraph to India to ascertain whether it existed or not. (Hear, hear.) No answer was given.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Stansfeld asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the notice of motion given by the hon. member for Honiton for Tuesday, the 15th inst., he would undertake to lay upon the table of the House before that date the correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts, which he had already promised to produce.

Sir J. Gorst: If the hon. member will move for the correspondence there is no objection, although it is not yet complete, to its production so far as it goes.

Mr. Stansfeld asked, with reference to the debate that was to take place on Tuesday, the 15th, whether the hon. gentleman would before that time be able to state to the House what steps the Government were prepared to take to carry out the decision of the House against the compulsory examination of women.

Sir J. Gorst asked for notice of the question.

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.

On May 8, Mr. M'Laren asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether among the papers he had received from India regarding the Contagious Diseases Acts there was a circular memorandum, dated June 17, 1886, from Major-General E. F. Chapman, Quarter-master-general in India, to the general officers commanding divisions and districts; and as to the details of the circular.

Mr. J. Stuart also asked a question on the same subject.

Sir J. Fergusson: Perhaps the hon. members will allow me to answer their questions, as my hon. friend is not able to be in his place to-night. The Under-Secretary for India has already several times stated to the House that no such document has been received at the India Office, and that the Secretary of State has no information on the other allegations contained in the question. He has already made the inquiry suggested by the hon. member for the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch, but has not yet received a reply. The questions imply a practice or system of providing women for the several regiments in India. To any such practice, if it exists, the Secretary of State is as entirely opposed as the hon. members who have asked such questions. It is, in his opinion, wholly indefensible, and the orders which he has sent out to the Government of India will effectually put an end to it if it exists.

Mr. Stuart asked whether the hon. gentleman mean that the Under-Secretary had already telegraphed to India or not to ascertain whether the document was genuine or not. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Fergusson: I must confine my answer to that which has been given to me by the department. I think the answer I have given covers that question.

Mr. Stuart said he desired to ask whether a definite document existed or not, and, if it existed, to ask that it might be laid on the table of the House. (Cheers.) He asked a question yesterday on the same subject, and he received a private message from the Under-Secretary that if he would put the question again he would definitely state whether he would telegraph or not. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Fergusson: Will the hon. member be good enough to give notice of that question?

Mr. Stuart wished to point out that that would put him off until Thursday. A discussion was to take place on Tuesday next on the subject, and it was most important to know, for the purposes of that discussion, whether the document was genuine or not. (Cheers and "Order.") He begged to say that he had received the assurance he had mentioned from the Under-Secretary, and he asked for a further assurance from him that a telegraphic despatch would be at once sent to ascertain the genuineness of the document. He would put the question again on Thursday. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stansfeld asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how soon he would be able to state to the House the steps which her Majesty's Government were prepared to take to carry out in India the resolution of that House disapproving the compulsory examination of women.

Sir J. Fergusson: The despatch which contained the full report on this subject, for which the Secretary of State had asked, arrived from India a fortnight ago. The despatch is now before the Secretary of State in Council, and its consideration is proceeding with the utmost expedition consistent with due deliberation on so important a subject. The Under-Secretary of State for India has every reason to believe that he will be able to make the statement asked for on Monday next.

Mr. Childers asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, considering the promise made to the hon. member for Shoreditch yesterday with regard to the sending of a message to India, he would himself undertake that that message should be sent to India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W.H. Smith said that he had been under the impression that the answer given to the hon. member implied that that message had been sent—("hear, hear," and "no, no")—but the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had not felt himself at liberty to say anything more than was contained in the precise terms of the answer which he had read. For his own part he would undertake that that message should he dispatched, if that had not been already done.

On May 10, Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with respect to a paper to which his attention had been called, which purported to be a copy of a circular memorandum issued from the office of the Quarter-master-general in India, relating to the subject of prostitution, whether he was now able to state if such a document, or any document substantially of that character, had been issued from that or any other Government office.

Sir J. Gorst; Yes; the Secretary of State is informed by the Government of India that the Quarter-master-general's memorandum of June 17, 1886, is authentic, and that the document is its way to this country. It will be laid before Parliament when received.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Sir J. Gorst said: A telegram was received on Tuesday last from the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales stating that the Ministers have decided to prevent any more Chinese immigrants landing in Sydney, and that those in the two ships now in harbour will be sent back to China. At the instance of the owners of the Afghan, her Majesty's Government have requested the Government of New South Wales to give assistance to the commander of the vessel in the event of the Chinese on board resisting the order to return or attempting to force a landing. Her Majesty's Government have been informed of the strong feeling in Australia that the immigration of Chinese labourers should be restricted, and the whole subject of the relations between China and the colonies is receiving careful consideration. The Afghan sailed from Hong Kong.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

In reply to Mr. S. Smith, Mr. W. H. Smith said: I cannot say when the Currency Commission is likely to make its report. It is now engaged in considering it. It has not held more than one meeting during the last three months, but a good deal of communication has taken place between the members of the Commission in writing.

Sir M. H. Beach informed Mr. Hardcastle that the Government were preparing a Bill to amend the Trade Marks Act in the direction of the recommendations of Lord Herschell's Committee.

Mr. W. Long, replying to Mr. M. Stewart, stated that as there was now no hope of passing the Bill this year for the constitution of the new Agricultural Department, the five thousand pounds proposed to be given to Dairy Schools would be disbursed by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Childers, hoped he would be able to introduce a Bill before Whitsuntide as to the levying of a duty on bottled wines of low value.

The Attorney-General introduced a Bill to prevent the disclosure of documents and information by means either of spies or of breaches of official trust.

The Local Government Electors Bill was considered as amended, and several verbal amendments were inserted. Mr. Ritchie asked the House to assent to the third reading, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. PARNELL AND THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., was entertained at dinner on Tuesday, May 8, by the Eighty Club at Willis's Rooms, where upwards of 300 members and guests assembled to meet him. Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., presided. Proceeding to deal with the Pope's Rescript with reference to the Plan of Campaign, Mr. Parnell said he did so with the greatest unwillingness, because he did not think it his business as an Irish Protestant to vindicate the freedom in political matters of Irish Catholics, for from his experience in such matters of other attempts from the same quarter to influence Irish Catholics in their political duty he was perfectly convinced that those gentlemen knew perfectly well how to vindicate themselves—and that they would allow no body of prelates, no matter how numerous, or how high, or how influential to dictate to them, or to influence them one jot or one iota in their political duty to their country. The thing had been tried from Rome over and over again, and ever since the Irish people got their constitutional rights they had always defeated these attempts of the British by intriguing at Rome to put fetters and manacles upon the hands of the Irish leaders. He proceeded:—

It is assumed by the press of this country, because this religious body at Rome had condemned the Plan of Campaign, that therefore the Plan of Campaign is defeated, and that not only the Plan of Campaign is defeated, but that also the National League and the Irish Parliamentary party have been defeated, and that the whole National movement in Ireland is past and done for. No hopes could possiby be more fallacious. In the first place neither the National League nor the Irish Parliamentary party have ever had anything to do with the Plan of Campaign. Even if the plan is going to be beaten by a combination between the spiritual powers at Rome and the temporal powers in the shape of the British Government in Ireland, that will not be the defeat of the National League.

The National League and the Irish Parlimentary party, he said, had never been identified with the Plan of Campaign. When it was started in 1886 he was too ill to express the disapproval of it which he felt, and when he was able to speak about the matter in the beginning of 1887, it was too late for his action.

But I stipulated for four conditions—in the first place, that the National league should not be identified with the Plan of Campaign. I asked, in the second place, that the sphere of the operation of this Plan should be restricted as much as possible—that it should be limited to those estates upon which it had already been put into operation so far as any solicitation on the part of the leaders of the movement went, and that no fresh estates should be urged to enter it. Thirdly, I asked that the Irish Parliamentary party should not be identified with this plan. And fourthly, I asked that there should be conspicuous moderation in speech and action with reference to the carrying out of this plan, and I think I did under the circumstances all that could reasonably have been expected of me. I think that these conditions have been fairly well held to by those concerned in the Plan of Campaign; and I believe that, in all probability, in a short while, the Plan of Campaign, in the natural course, would have been gradually succeeded by a method of agrarian organization, which I have for some time been engaged in maturing, and which would have been, I think, free from those political defects which were incidental to the Plan of Campaign, and which would have absolutely corresponded in every respect with the system of organization known as trade-unionism in this country. But we shall now have to wait. Just as the Government struck a little too soon against Mr. Dillon at the end of 1886, so they have induced the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome to strike against him was now too soon; and I certainly think that it is not my business to interfere with any line which Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and the other Catholics who have been engaged in this matter may think it right to take in vindication of their political freedom against the claim which has been put forward from this distant country in reference to the affairs of Ireland. When the Government strikes an Irishman our rule is to fight for that Irishman whether he is right or wrong. And when the Government has, in favour of of its coercion laws, called in the aid of Rome, I see no reason why we should alter our policy.

Mr. Parnell concluded by saying that he regarded the right of combination, the right of free speech, the freedom of the press and of public meeting, as vital for the securing of the liberties of the Irish people.

PRINCE FERDINAND ON BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Prince Ferdinand, who has been making a tour through Bulgaria, attended service in the Church of the Forty Martyrs at Tirnova, when M. Stambouloff, in the course of a public address, said: "This is the first occasion during five centuries on which a Bulgarian Sovereign has attended the Easter service among us. May the Almighty Defender of the right sustain our Prince, and help him to bring Bulgaria into a better situation!" The Prince on the same occasion, speaking in French, said: "I have already sworn to guide Bulgaria towards the goal marked out for her by history. To-day I repeat my oath before you, and from the bottom of my heart I declare that I will firmly maintain my engagements, undertaken here before God and my people. I gave up everything and became a Bulgarian. I solemnly repeat that the Bulgarian ideal is mine, and that Bulgarian independence is a sacred aim, to the accomplishment whereof I will dedicate my life. Follow me; and Bulgaria will, with God's help, become great, happy, and glorious, and her independence will be secured."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"The state of Bulgaria seems to be less reassuring than official Sophia telegrams would represent it. Prince Ferdinand was everywhere well received, apparently, until he reached Tirnova on Friday evening; but there some hitch must have occurred, of which the official telegrams say nothing. The original plan was that the Prince should remain six days in Tirnova, and then proceed to Elena, Shumla, Varna, and thence to Rustchuk; but the journey was cut short, and the Prince arrived at Rustchuk on Tuesday. The reason given is the bad state of the roads; but the deposition of the Metropolitan Clement, following the Prince's departure from Tirnova, and the motives assigned for this deposition, suggest other conclusions. The Metropolitan Clement has met the fate of the Archbishop Michael, whom he will probably join in Moscow, both biding their time as Russian pensioners."

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDAL.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the alleged Deccan frauds met on May 9, and appointed Sir Henry James chairman. At the close of the consultation, Mr. Litler, Q.C., and other counsel who were in attendance were admitted to the room, and were informed by the chairman that the committee had no power to hear counsel unless specially instructed to do so by the House. It was arranged, however, that any persons desiring to be legally represented at the deliberations of the committee should send in formal applications to that effect before May 14, when the matter will probably be brought before the notice of the House.

The committee were to meet again on (May 11) to consider further their course of procedure, and were then to adjourn to June 1, when they will enter upon the examination of witnesses. Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., and Mr. Trevor White have been retained to represent the Sirdar Diler Jung before the Select Committee.

DINNER TO SIR ALFRED LYALL.

A dinner was given on May 8, at the Hotel Victoria, by the Northbrook Indian Club, to Sir A. Lyall, on his retirement from India and his appointment to the Council at home. The Earl of Northbrook was in the chair, supported by the Marquess of Ripon and Lord Lawrence. Between seventy and eighty members and their friends were present, including Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Meade, Sir H. Daly, Sir Henry Davies, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir C. Bradford, General Foster, General Keatinge, and many other distinguished Indian officers. Lord Northbrook, in proposing Sir Alfred Lyall's health, alluded to his services in Rajpootana and the Berars, in the Foreign Office, and as Lieutenant-General in the North-West Provinces, and added that he was almost better known for his Indian ballads and Asiatic studies, which had attracted so much attention in the literary world both here and abroad. Sir Alfred Lyall, in the course of his reply, referred to the rapid progress made in India since 1857, observing that the British Empire was now in the zenith of its power and the flower of its expansion.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on May 10, at the offices, 6, Drapers'-gardens, Mr. R. Davidson in the chair. The report stated that the accounts for the past half-year showed that after transferring £7,000 to exchange equalisation account (thereby raising it to £8,479 5s. 5d.) and £500 to reserve fund for depreciation of plant, &c., there remained a balance at the credit of the profit and loss account of £9,756 10s. 8d., out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 4 per cent. (making 7½ per cent. for the year) free of income tax. This would absorb £9,600, and leave a balance of £156 10s. 8d. to be carried forward. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, with one exception the accounts were very satisfactory. That exception was the rate of exchange at which their remittances came home from Bombay. The total gross revenue was £30,133, as against £28,586 in 1886 showing a total increase for the half-year of £1,547. The steady increase in the demand for gas by private consumers was very encouraging. In 1885, the rental for the whole year was £16,848; in 1886, £18,061; and in 1887, £12,605, showing an increase in the last two years of £2,757. The total loss on exchange on the remittances during the past year amounted to £16,621, which was equal to nearly 7 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company. In looking to the future of the company, the question of exchange was of the most vital importance. If it improved their prospects would greatly improve. If it fell to any appreciable extent further, he was afraid it would become impossible to maintain their present dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum. As to the prospects of exchange, a royal Commission had been sitting, but its report had not yet been issued. Some peeple thought it might recommend something that would rehabilitate silver; himself did not think so. As the value of silver decline, it might be expected that following the well known law the production would decline; and he had more hope from this than from the report of the Comission. The report was duly seconded and agreed to.

ANOTHER FRANCO-GERMAN INCIDENT.

The *North German Gazette* publishes the text of the official report on the recent insults and injuries suffered by four German students on a visit to Belfort, and comments on the matter at considerable length. The semi-official organ does not criticise the conduct of the three French policemen, who seem to have done their best to restrain the raging mob; but animadverts on the conduct of certain French officers who were standing by, and "one of whom made gestures of refusal when the students appealed to them for protection." "It is impossible," says the *North German Gazette*, "that any German officer could have acted as this French one did when appealed to for protection by the students, who, with their German notions, fancied they saw in him their preserver. The conduct of this officer permits us to draw a sad conclusion regarding the culture and spirit of French officers. Any Prussian sergeant, not only as a man of honour, but even from respect to the coat he wears, would have used his authority to protect defenceless men when attacked, or at least to restrain the soldiers from participation in outrage. From the German point of view we can only wish that such officers as those of Belfort may remain officers in the French army. In view of the incidents described, however, it cannot be expected that Germans shall take part in exhibitions in France, and expose their property to treatment such as they themselves experience there."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 11.)

Depty Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets Doyle Money Shaw, CB, has been promoted to the rank of Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets in H M's Fleet.

Staff Surgn John Kelly Conway, MD, has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgn in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 11th May, 1888.

Royal Artillery, Maj A G Dugdale retires upon retired pay. Dated 12th May, 1888.

Capt C Be d' Anyers Willis retires on retired pay.

Capt G Nugent retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Dated 12th May, 1888.

Capt the Hon'ble G A Anson resigns his Commission. Dated 12th May 1888.

Lieut E T Dixon resigns his Commission.

Lieut Herbert Turner resigns his Commission.

Lieut A Capel-Cure, from Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Lieut, vice C E English, seconded for service as an Officer in charge of Danger Buildings, Royal Laboratory.

Lieut A W Chaldecott has been placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as a Probr for the I S C.

The undermentioned Lieut have been placed upon the seconded list, on appointment to No. 1 Bombay Native Mountain Battery. Dated 13th April, 1888:—A R Braid, F R McCrea de Buts.

Coast Brigade, Lieut E Dixon to be Capt, vice E Fountain, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxy Arty.

Supdg Clerk W P Furner to be Lieut, vice E Price, seconded for servicec as an Adjt of Auxy Arty,

First Class Master-Gunner T Y Osmond to be Lieut, vice E Dixon, promoted.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned Capts to be Majors, to complete Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1888:—J Cameron, M D Withmore, Bt-Maj W Peacocke, R T Orpen, G R R Savage, P Haslett, G W Addison, A Porcelli, G W Thurburn, F Gossett.

Capt C Hoskyns to be Maj, vice A Hill, promoted.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Capts to complete Establishment:—H D Laffan, H M Lawson, J A Tanner, D S O, A R M Sankey, F R Reynolds, F D F MacCarthy, H A L Paterson, J L Irvine, W C Hussey, H M Jackson, E Agar, S R Rice, A D Meeres, H N Dumbleton.

Lieut T J W Prendergast to be Capt, vice C Hoskyns.

Staff Bgdr-Genl G Luck, CB, from Bgdr-Genl, Bengal, to be Inspr-Genl of Cavalry in India, and to have the rank of Bgdr-Genl, whilst so employed.

Major W E Franklyn, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), to be a Depy Asst Adjt and Qrmr Genl, and a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Instruction, vice Major H S G Miles, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

School of Military Engineering.—Lieut-Col J Fellowes R E, to be Asst Comdt, vice Lieut-Col and Col B Brine, R E, who is about to vacate that appointment.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. STANHOPE.

A deputation of members of Parliament waited upon the Secretary of State for War on Wednesday, May 9, with the object of urging upon him the necessity of taking all possible steps to place the country in a proper state of defence. Major-General Goldsworthy introduced the deputation, which included Sir Henry Havelock Allan, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Roper Lethbridge, and Messrs. Whitmore, Baumann, Hayes, Fisher, and Seager Hunt. General Goldsworthy, Sir A. Borthwick, and Sir Roper Lethbridge having very briefly spoken, Mr. Stanhope after referring to the recent controversies as to the state of the army, continued:—

You are sometimes told that if only Parliament will vote more money, all will be well. I do not deny that more money is required in several directions, and we are asking for a large amount of money in the Loan Bill about to be introduced. But I do deny that money alone will do all that is required. What is wanted, and even more wanted, is improved organization. We have to introduce into our military system which is notoriously behind the needs of the present day, an organization based upon a complete and extended review of all the military requirements of the empire. And that is what her Majesty's Government is steadily endeavouring to do. We recognize to the full that in Lord Wolseley and Sir Redvers Buller at the War Office, under his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, we have men who possess the confidence of the public, and are at the present time endeavouring with energy and ability to push forward this work in cordial co-operation with the responsible Minister which I am happy to say in recent times has existed and still exists. First and foremost the subject of the defence of our ports and coaling stations demands attention. There is no occasion in this matter for panic, for even in our present state our preparations on this head compare not unfavourably with those of foreign powers, but there is urgent necessity for immediate action. We are now taking that action. We have asked for sufficient money to complete the authorized programme of defence of our coaling stations, and we have asked for all the money which, as it appeared at the time the Estimates were framed, could be expended on the defence of our ports during the next two and a half or three years. In all our military ports and at all our coaling stations active measures for the improvement of the defences are in hand. In our leading mercantile ports every effort is being made to complete the submarine mining defences. Her Majesty's Government are doing all they can to accelerate its progress. One of our objects is to make any attack upon London by means of the Thames absolutely impossible. But no defence by means of forts can be held to be sufficient without a powerful field army, and therefore the second direction in which we are now applying our energy is towards the establishment which would be required to make the mobilization scheme of 1886 complete. That scheme was based upon a general review of our military position throughout the world. It made provision for all the necessary garrisons and for a fighting army for foreign service, not exceeding the strength of two army corps. In the course of last autumn the Intelligence Department put forward a proposal as to the necessary increases of the establishment which would be required to make the mobilization scheme complete—a proposal which they termed a final one. Roughly speaking, the demand was for 3,000 men. Since that demand was made additions have been made in the Estimates to the garrison artillery, which absolutely satisfy all the scheme at home and abroad. There seems a likelihood that scientific discoveries such as that of the "position finder" tend to diminish rather than increase the demand for trained gunners. With regard to the Royal Engineers, we have this year provided for all the necessary submarine miners for all our ports and coaling-stations, and there remains only a deficiency of four companies of fortress engineers. A demand was also made for an increase in the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and that is included in eth Estimates for the present year. The demands put forward for an increase to our infantry were of a very moderate character; but, speaking generally, what is really wanted is not a hasty addition of large numbers to our army before even we have got the barracks to put them into, but some proof that we have already organized and utilized to the full the forces already available. Our object may be said to be to so organize these multifarious forces as to be able to produce at short notice a field army sufficient to defend England and primarily to protect London. We are working out in detail, and as rapidly as possible, a scheme for this purpose. The details of the plan may be explained generally as follows:—We see our way to preparing for the organization of a third army corps, partly composed of regulars and partly of militia; while in support of these all the volunteers not told off for the defence of ports would be concentrated as rapidly as possible. The points of concentration and the lines to be defended being carefully laid down beforehand, we have only to take steps to enable the concentration to be as rapid as possible. As regards transport, which is often alleged to be our greatest difficulty, it can, we believe, be fully met for the purposes of home defence by adequate organization, and without seriously increased expenditure. All the volunteers not told off to garrisons will be organized in brigades, a brigadier being nominated and made responsible for such preparations as can be made in peace-time. It is difficult, of course, absolutely to estimate the number of volunteers on which we can rely; inasmuch as a prolonged period of anxiety would compel some of the men to return to their civil pursuits; but remembering the enormous reserve of trained military strength which this country possesses in the volunteers who have recently passed through the ranks, we have no doubt of the necessary numbers any more than of the zeal and efficiency of the force. One important part of the force will consist of the volunteer artillery, to which we hope to be able to issue 250 mobile and eighty heavier guns. You will observe, gentlemen, how largely we are depending upon the patriotism and intelligence of the volunteers. They may rest assured that they will be called upon only if, unhappily, any grave danger to the security of this country is to be apprehended; but I feel absolutely confident that they will loyally co-operate with us in enabling their services to be utilized to the utmost possible extent, if, unhappily, the occasion should arise. Our danger does not lie in want of numbers, but in incomplete preparation, and I venture to make an appeal to you as members of the House of Commons to give me your cordial assistance in averting it. The errors of the War Office may have been great, and may have been frequent; I but look to you to support the earnest efforts of the Minister who is now addressing you, in the difficult task which admittedly lies before him.

A NATIONAL DEFENCE BILL.

A Bill to make better provision respecting national defence, backed by Mr. Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Brodrick, was issued with the parlimentary papers on Saturday, May 5. The Bill is accompanied by the following memorandum explaining its objects:—

The object of this Bill is to facilitate in case of emergency—(1) the calling out of the yeomanry and volunteers; (2) the calling out of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers; (3) the use of railways for naval and military purposes; (4) the provision of horses and carriages.

As respects (1)—At present a corps of yeomanry can be called out for actual military service in case of actual invasion or appearance of an enemy in force on the coast of Great Britain, or of rebellion or insurrection arising or existing within the same on the appearance of any enemy in force on the coast, or during any invasion. A corps of volunteers can at present be called out for actual military service in case of actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the United Kingdom. The yeomanry and volunteers, when called out, are required to serve in any part of Great Britain, subject, possibly, in the case of yeomanry, to certain exceptions. The militia, on the other hand, can be embodied in case of imminent national danger or great emergency, and are required to serve in any part of the United Kindom, and when the militia is embodied Parliament is required to meet within ten days after the order for the embodiment. The object of the Bill is to authorize the yeomanry and volunteers to be called out for actual military service whenever the militia is embodied; but it is not proposed to impose any additional liability on existing men without their consent.

As respects (2)—At present Royal Naval Coast Volunteers raised under 16 and 17 Vict., c. 73, s. 4, from seafaring men and others deemed suitable (s. 4) can be called out "in case of imminent national danger or of great emergency" by proclamation specifying the cause. The Royal Naval Volunteers, raised under 22 and 23 Vict., c. 40, from seafaring men and others deemed suitable, can be called out "on such occasions as her Majesty shall deem fit." The Naval Artillery Volunteers raised under 36 and 37 Vict. c. 77 can (s. 16) be called out in case of actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the United Kingdom. The object of the Bill is to authorize the Royal Naval artillery volunteers to be called out for actual service whenever the Naval Reserve is called out; but it is not proposed to impose any additional liability on existing men without their consent.

As respects railways, the Regulation of the Forces' Act, 1871, provides that when the Queen by Order in Council declares that an emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that her Majesty's Government should have control over the railways in the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may empower any person to take possession of a railway, and compensation is to be paid, which is to be ascertained, in case of difference, by arbitration under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. The object of the Bill is to enable the Queen, whenever the militia is ordered to be embodied, to order that naval or military traffic shall have precedence over other traffic on a railway without the Secretary of State being obliged to take the extreme step of taking possession of the railway.

As respects carriages and horses, s. 115 of the Army Act, 1881, provides that the Queen by Order stating that a case of emergency exist, and signified by a Secretary of State, may authorize any general or field officer commanding her Majesty's regular forces in any place in the United Kingdom to issue a requisition of emergency. On production of the requisition by an officer of her Majesty's forces mentioned in the requisition, or by an officer authorized by a Secretary of State, a justice must issue his warrant to constables to provide such carriages and animals, and such vessels used on a canal or river, as may be required. The Secretary of State is to cause the due payment to be made for the carriages, animals, or vessels furnished, and in case of difference, the amount is to be determined by a county-court judge. The section is considered not to be sufficiently definite as it might be held to apply only to hiring. The object of the Bill is to clearly extend it to the provision of carriages, animals, and vessels for the purpose of being purchased as well as hired by the Secretary of State; but this extension is to exist only when the militia have been ordered to be embodied.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 26.

For Liverpool.

California s—150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts lang, F Massotti and Co.

Ardbeg s—40 bales wool, Punnett and Co; 208 cwts wheat, N Lalljee.

Abana s—250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 113 bales hemp, N Ruttonsee; 1,264 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 250 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Europa s—500 bales hemp, Volkart Bros.

City of Carthage, s,—200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

Britannia s—116 bales cotton, Wagjee Vallubdass; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For London.

Carlton s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 320 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 20 bales hides, P Nuthoo; 11 bales hides, S A L N M Taragon; 8 bales hides, H H Sidick; 7 bales hides, C Rajabally; 14 bales hides, B Esmail; 24 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co; 20 bales skins, H T Gunney; 200 cwts myrabollums and 7 bales hides, G M Dhurrumsey; 142 cwts myrabollums, 165 cwts ramputree, and 29 cases mace, N Lalljee; 85 cwts gum, E Peerchina; 121 cwts ginger and 156 cwts sandalwood, M Framjee; 165 bales cotton, waste, Breul and Co; 20 cwts ivory, E Passianet; 40 cwts gum, O Esmail.

Thames s—70 cwts gum, H Virdhare; 40 cwts wheat, T Khetse; 29 bales skins, H M Joosub and Co; 22 cwts gum, H Virdhare; 65 cwts gum, J Anandjee.

For Antwerp.

Mameluke s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, The Bombay Co. Ld; 50 bales hemp, R Caderbhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Brookfield s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 40 bales cotton droppings, D Veerjee; 220 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodliar and Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s—440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, T. H. Moore and Co.

Eastbourne s—1,910 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice.

Eastbourne, s—50 bales cotton, S Moodeliar and Co.

For Barcelona.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Port Said.

Inchmaree s—6,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

NewComen s—836 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Hamburg.

Europa, s—310 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 220 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 540 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 3,001 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.

Algoma s—3,750 cwts wheat and 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 36,000 cwts wheat, Lyon & Co; 250 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 833 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—4,000 bottles, F Bozzoni.

For Dunkirk.

Accomac s—352 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,993 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

Katie, s,—976 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 450 cwts poppyseed, C C Jussawalla.

For Suez.

Amphitrite, s—1 case fans, and 4 cases sundries, D Jairam; 1 case piece goods, H H M Khioshaw.

For Kobe.

Lombardy, s—50 bales twist, F Sanday and Co.

Bormida, s,—23 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co; 100 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida, s,—203 bales twist, S Nathoo; 75 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co; 75 bales twist, R Hubbibhoy; 300 bales twist, H P Jootha; 50 bales twist, H Moolji; 150 bales twist, E Sorabjee; 100 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co Ld; 193 cwts coplete, M Ling; 61 cwts olibanum, C Hussum; 500 cwts sandalwood, M Framjee.

Teheran s—8 cases opium, P and O Co.

For Shanghai.

Bormida, s—45 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 27 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·717
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	82·3
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	240

* From midnight to midnight.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* has seen the proof-sheets of an interesting Life of the Emperor Frederick, written by M. Edouard Simon, the editor of the *Memorial Diplomatique*. A German by birth, M. Edouard Simon has lived in France for upwards of thirty years, and is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. Some of the incidents in the early life of the Emperor which he relates are of the highest interest, and especially his account of the visit of the then Prince Frederick William to the Court to the Tuileries shortly befo his marriage with the Princess Royal of Englan The impression, he created, is well described in a letter from the Empress Eugenie now published for the first time. Her Majesty wrote:—"The Prince is a tall, fine-looking young man, nearly a head taller than the Emperor, very fair, with a straw-coloured moustache—a very German of Germans as Tacitus describes them. His courtesy is exquisitely chivalrous, and there is something about him that makes one think of Hamlet. He is accompanied by certain General Moltke, or some such name, a gentleman who is very sparing of his words but not by any means a dreamer. Every now and then he comes out with the most striking remarks. These Germans are a most imposing race. Louis says they are the race of the future."

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorroids.

ING INTELLIGENCE.

gal, 1,626 tons, Captain D Davies, arrived yesterday from Cardiff, laden with coal.

s Ardbeg, 1,467 tons, Captain E N Cobbett, cleared outwards on Saturday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s s Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain K Dellefsein, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 49 deck pdssengers.

The s s Bushire, 538 tons, Captain J Skinner, ailed on Saturday for Marmagao and Coast ports with general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The s s Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain E C Russell, led on Saturday for Coast ports and Calcutta with a eral cargo and one deck passenger.

e s s Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain J H Robson, d yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 2,379 of coal She is consigned to the Captain.

s s Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain J M Couper, d in Bombay on Saturday from Calcutta and labar Coast, with a general cargo, and the ng passengers :—Messrs H J Bullock, J Brown, Reeves.

The s s Britannia, 1,991 tons, Commander F S Blight, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool and Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Volunteer Surgeon and Mrs I H Steel and two children, and Lieutenant A C Cragg.

The s s Commilla, 549 tons, Captain F M Whitehead, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi with the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs B Blair, Captain E Dolphins, Lieuts Gordon, P S Dysen, G S Broome, P W Sherar, C Jacob, F Wadeson, and C G Barton, Mr Aspury, three native officers, and 210 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Magenis, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Corkery, for Kurrachee ; Mr Majaid Bin Mahsim, Mr J A Jones and Mr Shaik Essa bin Curtass, for Bussorah ; Mrs O'Brien, and Mrs Briggs and Mr Dweck, second class, for Kurrachee and Bussorah ; and also 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Thames	2131	Seaton	A	P. & O. Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3023	Marello	B	F. Bozzoni.
„ City of Carthage	1717	McGrieve	..	Sir Ch. Forbes & Co.
„ Britania	1991	J. Black	D	W.& A. Graham
„ Flambro	1449	Grinauld	E	Bombay Co.
„ European	1736	Mandeno	G	E. Bates & Co.
„ Eastbourne.	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bormida	1474	Dagnen	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Abana	2060	Beinent	L	R. Brothers & Co.
„ Sirocco	1341	J. Gill	N	Captain.
„ Brookfield	1559	Stabell	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	1227	Bennington	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Europa	1492	Jones	Q	Killick, Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Accomac	1629	Windsor	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Iran	2317	Poland	2	E. Bates & Co.
„ Katie	2116	Lund	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	Meconachie	4	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Carlton	1322	Story	6	Captain.
„ Ardbeg	1467	Cobbett	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	8	F. Muir & Co.
„ New Comen	1387	Hauron	9	Lang Moir &,Co.
„ Kt. Companion	1469	Davies	10	Captain.
Ship Boadicea	1895	Davies	11	Bbay. Co., Ld.
S.S. Abeona	1405	Corner	16	Cursetjee Eduljee.
„ Algoma	1892	Murray	17	Pursotum & Co.
„ Inchmaree	1287	Major	18	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Siam (s)	Weighell	London.
	Bedouin (s)	Robson	Cardiff.
	Sirdhana (s)	Couper	Calcutta, May 13.
27	Swordsman (s)	Dellefsein	Zanzibar, May 15.
	Regal (s)	Davies	Cardiff, April 26.
	Commilla (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Bushire (s)	Skinner	Marmagao.
	Secundra (s)	Russell	Calcutta.
	Ardbeg (s)	Cobbett	Liverpool.
	Britannia (s)	Blight	Liverpool & Aden.
27	Kilwa (s)	Magenis	Kurrachi & P. Gulf.

The schooner Marie entered for loading on Saturday las for Port Natal, &c.

The following vessels took their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Bushire, for Marmagao.
„ Secundra, for Calcutta and Coast.
„ Ardbeg and Britania, for Liverpool.
„ Kilwa, for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
21	Patna s	Icely	Bombay, May 3.
	Merida s	Bone	Middlesbro', Mar. 27,
	Astronomer s	Hannay	Liverpool, April 17.
	Loochee	Paton	Liverpool, Feb. 16.
	Aeolus	Putscher	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
22	Nowshera s	Liddiard	Bombay, May 12.
	Umballa s	Withers	Bombay, April 28.
	Drumblair s	White	Liverpool, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Steamers Canara and Inchborwa. Ships Mistley Hall and Candahar.
May 22.—Steamer Karagola, Gairloch, and Mira.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
22	Sirsa s	Bombay.
	Clan Macgregor s	Calcutta.
23	Navarino s	London.
	Nerbudda s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
22	Joseph Arbib s	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—May 26.

Lt Crogg, Bo. 2nd Dur L I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—May 26.

Vet Surg Pottinger, A V D, on duty, to Poona.
Major Costobadie, Mad, R A, off leave, to Kamptee.
Lt Crogg, Bo, 2nd Dur, L I, on leave, to Europe.

May 27.

orkery, Bo, I M D, on duty, to Sukkur.

RIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT
A
MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS
AND
EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND St., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) of through Messrs. William Watson& Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.......qts. Rs. 30 do.
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne ....qts. Rs. 30 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	6 0	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14 0	12 0
St. Julien	16 0	8 0
Larose	0 1	9 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Schanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Medoc	„ 10 8	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—

From Munzer & Fils.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0	...

From Franz Scarvasy.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroo's ***	„ 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 23 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
„ „ *	„ 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend	„ 18 0	

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6	4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.29 to 34.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 0
Italian Butter nest, extra quality.	½ lb. tin at	0 .
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 10

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins. Re.
Asparagus	..	...
Celery	...	„ 0 10
French Beans	...	„ ..
Peas for Soup	—	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	..	„ 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remtance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th May, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. welve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of e *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Increase of Funds.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates :—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who be come responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold, An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ,"

these Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the season of declining years, and in all cases, calm, and serene, the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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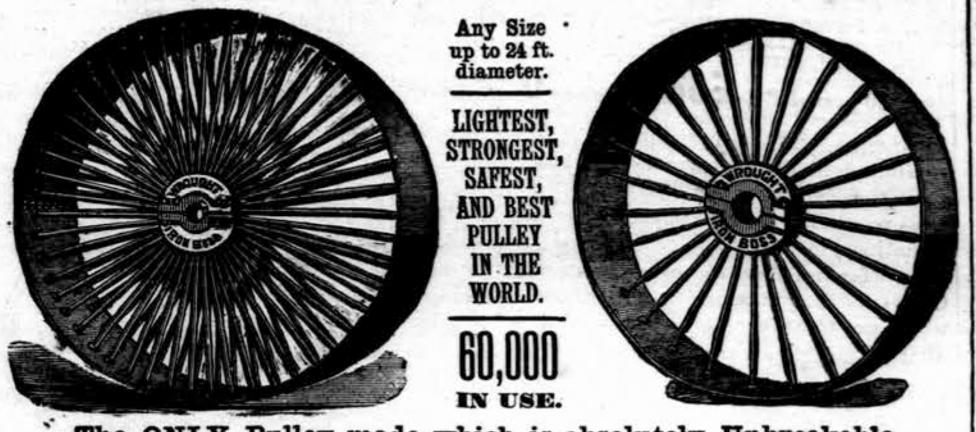
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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

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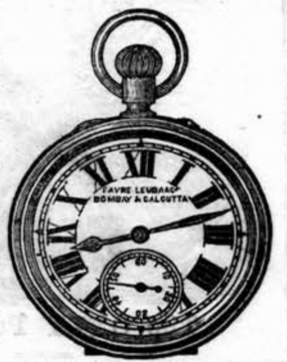

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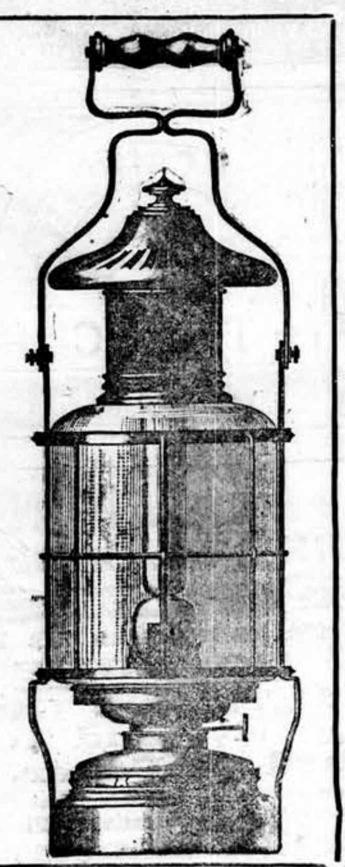

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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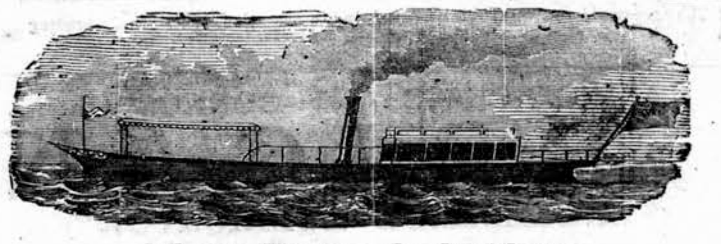

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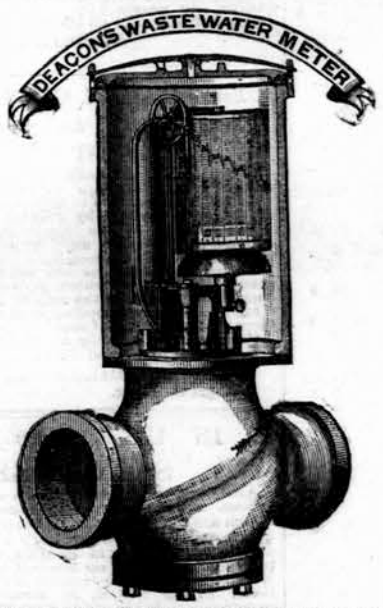

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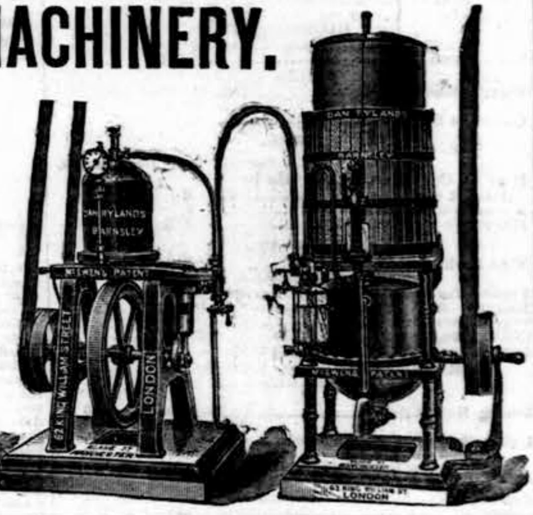

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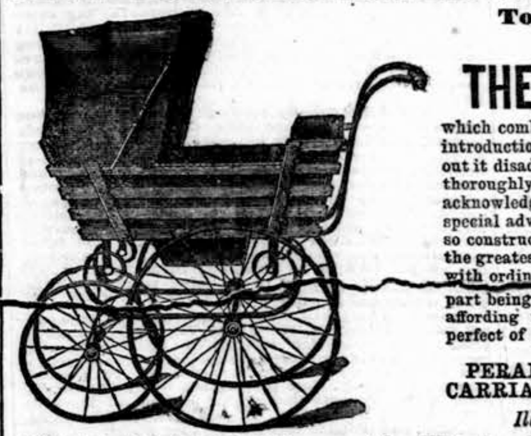

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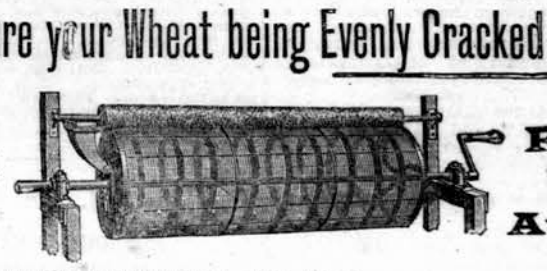

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